REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,864.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Rental Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Hearman, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 26th July 1877.

The ASSYRIA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

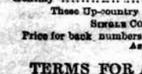
The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July, and on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1877.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Pollock, on THURSDAY, the 12th July, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimilipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Camanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked forthightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, SUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th July 1877, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£33	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including food.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 9 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. EUROPA, 2,277 Tons Register, 424 H. P. nominal, Captain J. HARRIS, will sail about the 18th July,

and will be followed by the

S. S. ITALIA,

2,945 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, Captain J. DONALDSON, about the 8th August, and by the

S. S. INDIA,

2,289 Tons Register, 300 H P. nominal, Captain GEO. H. READ, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, June 14, 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer SATURNO, 3,308 Tons, 400 H. P., will be despatched from Bombay to TRIESTE on the 10th August.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 250	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 205	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 3 0	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 120	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to s-iling.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 25th September 1877.
Do. do. 10th November do.
Do. do. 25th November do.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

Bombay Green, 25th June 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(a) DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	13th July.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	20th do.
(c) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	27th do.
TIBRET	2593	4 0	J. H. Corbock	3rd Aug.
(c) NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	10th do.
SIAM	3000	500	S. W. Hawkwood	17th do.
(c) MALWA	2933	450	F. S. Tomlin	24th do.

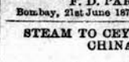
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Managon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. Roskell	9th July, at 3 p.m.
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	23rd do.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	21st July, 3 p.m.
BANGALORE	2063	500	G. N. Hector	18th Aug., 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, will sail about the 11th July,

and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,

2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. BRAND, about the 11th August,

and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates. Including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs.	575
Do. do. „ Napies	„	600
Do. Naples	„	470
Do. Genoa	„	490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per s. s. EUROPA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

TEA EMPORIUM,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co., Tea Merchants, Wholesale and Retail, have no connection with other so, called Tea Depôts in other localities, though they are established by such as were once connected with this Emporium as Assistants or otherwise.

TEA DEPOT—OPPOSITE THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—CRICKET—Play will begin at 2 p.m. punctually THIS DAY, SATURDAY. There will be no Tiffin.

THOS. H. MOORE,
Honorary Secretary, Cricket.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SALES of ABKARI and MADRAI FARMS, in the Southern villages of the Alibag Taluka, in the Colaba Collectorate, for the five months from 1st August to 31st December 1877, will be held before the Acting Collector of Colaba at Alibag, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July 1877, and the following days.

For further particulars application to be made to the Collector of Colaba.

G. W. ELLIOT,
Acting Collector.

Colaba Collector's Office, Alibag, 4th July 1877.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from Bombay on Company's affairs, I have appointed Messrs. F. MURAGLIA and DARASHA SORABJEE, jointly to act for me and SIGN PER PROCURATION, commencing from the 9th instant, until further notice.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Co.

THE "ITALIA" (IN GENOA) MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "HELVETIA" IN ST. GALL (SWITZERLAND) MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from Bombay, I have appointed Mr. F. MURAGLIA to act for me and SIGN PER PROCURATION, commencing from the 9th instant, until further notice.

C. GRONDONA, Agent,

The "Italia" (in Genoa) Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
The "Helvetia" in St. Gall (Switzerland) Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 8 annas,
„ 2 lbs. do. 14 do.

Sole Agents,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,
FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD,
in small and large bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each for Cash.

Fresh Consignments at short intervals are imported by
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.,)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK.

Lamp Pillars, Gas Lamps, Gates, Railings, Fountains, Vases, Verandahs, Conservatories, Staircases, and every description of Ironwork.

W. T. ALLEN & CO.'S

New and Choice Designs, with Prices, are forwarded to any part of the world, on receipt of 12 stamps. Estimates for Works at Home and Abroad.

2, SOMERSET BUILDINGS,
Lambeth Hill, Upper Thames Street, London.
(LATE OF 203, UPPER THAMES STREET.)

UMBALLA AUTUMN MEETING, 1877.

FIRST ENTRANCES FOR THE FOLLOWING RACES AT Rs. 20.

CLOSE ON THE 15TH JULY 1877.

The Paget Park Plate.
The Derby Sweep Cup.
The Sirhind Derby.
The Sirhind St. Leger.
The Oriental Plate.
The Umballa Cup.
The Drawing Room Stakes.
The Grand Annual Steeple Chase.
The Hunt Cup.

For prospectuses, &c., apply to the

HONORARY SECRETARY TO THE RACES.

Established 1847.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Despatch, Deed, Paper, Cash and Key Boxes, Till, Chest, Press, Door and Padlocks, Leather Bags.

JOHN JONES and JAMES McCABE'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, 18 carat Gold Albert Chains, 15 carat Gold Swivels, and Spring Rings, Gold Lockets, Pebble Spectacles in Silver frame, Silver Lockets.

ALUMINIUM GOLD ALBERT CHAINS, Pen and Pencil Cases, Scissors, Razors and Penknives by Mappin Brothers, Rose Bundle, Mogul Playing Cards, Bezique Markers, Prince of Wales Pens, English Calf Leather Purses, Fancy Walking Sticks.

47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Established 1847.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA GOLF.

THE Second Competition for the Blackheath Challenge Medal will be held on Monday and Tuesday mornings, the 16th and 17th inst. For particulars see notice board Gymkhana Pavilion.

A. B. CHALMERS,
Hon. Golf Secretary.

TEA DEPOT,
32, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A. S. REUBIN (formerly at Messrs. MORTON & Co.'s) begs to inform the Public that he has always on hand a LARGE STOCK of KANGRA VALLEY and NEILGHERRY TEAS of the finest flavour, fresh supplies of which he is constantly receiving from the best Indian Tea growing estates and which he is prepared to sell in packets of 1 lb. and upwards, at the most moderate prices.

Also Shahjehanpur Sugar in bags, 10 lbs. each.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

DRILL BOOKS
FOR
VOLUNTEERS.,

FIELD EXERCISE and Evolutions of Infantry, ...As. 12
RIFLE EXERCISES and Musketry Instruction .....As. 12
INFANTRY SWORD EXERCISE.....As. 8

THACKER & CO.,
Opposite Watson's Esplanade Hotel.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 170 OF 1875.

DAYABHAI TRIBHOWANDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Withulwady Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

HAJRABAEE, widow of ABDOOLLA SALLAY MAHOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Don Tar 2nd Row, outside the Fort of Bombay ; HENRY GAMBLE, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of HAJI-MABAI, widow of MAHOMED MEYA HAJEE ISMAIL ; and JACOB JAMAL, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Don Tar 1st Row, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the Twenty-fifth day of July 1876 it was ordered amongst other things that in default of Rahimabai, one of the defendants aforesaid, or those claiming under or through her paying within six calendar months from the date of the said Decree, the sum of Rupees Two Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty-five, with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the eighth day of December 1869, until payment, together with the sum of Rupees Three Thousand Five Hundred and Nineteen Annas Thirteen and pies six, for the costs of the Plaintiff, after deducting therefrom the sum of Rupees Four Hundred and Ninety Annas Three and pies four, the taxed costs of the defendant Jacob Jamal as directed in the said Decree, the premises hereinafter described, namely :—All that piece of parcel of Freehold Land with the messuage standing thereon, situate on the East side of Don Tar First Row, in the Sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, then in the occupation of the said Rahimabai and her tenants assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 29, and containing by admeasurement thirty-six square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by Don Tar First Row, on the West by a sweepers' passage, on the North by the house of Mamon Jacob Jamal, and on the South by the house of Aba Moya Ghanchee, should be sold by public auction.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on FRIDAY, the 10th day of August 1877, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY issued on the 11th day of May 1877, in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises the abovementioned Immoveable Property, or so much thereof, as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.

The sale will extend to the Defendants' Right, Title, and Interest only in the above specified property.

25 per cent. Deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 6th July 1877.

Messrs. PRESCOT & WINTER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 121 OF 1876.

VAZEER PRADESH, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in a house in Colwar, Doongree Street, without the Fort .....Plaintiff.

vs.

RAMA COLLA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in a house in Colwar, Doongree Street, without the Fort .....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the Sixth day of July 1876 it was ordered amongst other things that the Defendant should pay the sum of Rupees One Hundred and Eighty Three and annas ten and the sum of Rupees Two Hundred and Twenty-Three and annas two, being a moiety of the sum of Rupees Four Hundred and Forty-six and annas four made payable by the said Decree out of the Estate for costs. AND WHEREAS by a Prohibitory Order, dated the 11th day of April 1877, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, dated the 3rd day of April 1877, the following lands and premises were attached, namely :—The Right, Title and Interest of the Defendant in the undivided moiety of all that piece of Freehold land, situate, lying and being in the Sakar Colwar, Doongree Street, outside the Fort, within the Island of Bombay, in Registration Sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts, together with the two-storied messuage or dwelling house thereon standing, and bounded on the East by the house of Madar Patel Thanker Coolie, on the West by the pukka road called Doongree Coolie Street, on the North by the house of Kamia Bhoodia Nakwa, and on the South by the house of the said Kamia Bhoodia Nakwa, and which said piece of land is numbered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. — and which said messuage is numbered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 327, and of which said land Merwanjee Dasabhoy, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Chanbai, widow, is the Fazundar, towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED, that on MONDAY, the 13th day of August 1877, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY issued on the 15th day of June 1877 in the above suit,) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the abovementioned Immoveable Property or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the sum of Rupees Four Hundred and Six and annas twelve.

The sale will extend to the Defendant's Right, Title, and Interest only in the above specified property.

25 per cent Deposit to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 6th July 1877.

MR. JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 647 OF 1876.
Appeal No. 308.

GUNPUTRAO PANDOORUNG, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Woosolwady, outside the Fort ..... } Appellant and Defendant.
SITABAI, WASSOODEW RAMCHUNDER, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at branch Candy Road, outside the Fort ..... } Respondent and Plaintiff.

WHEREAS by a Judge's Order obtained in the above suit on the Twelfth day of December 1876 it was ordered that the Appellant and Defendant, Gunputrao Pandoorung, should pay to his Attorneys, Messrs. Anapoorjee and Thakurdas, the sum of Rupees three hundred and three and annas ten, being the balance of the amount of the taxed costs due to them by the said Appellant and Defendant, Gunputrao Pandoorung, and that the said Gunputrao Pandoorung should pay to his Attorneys, the said Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, all costs (to be taxed between attorney and client) of and incidental to the Judge's summons and of the said Order. AND WHEREAS by a Prohibitory Order, dated the 11th day of January 1877, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE ARNOULD, dated the 23rd day of December 1876, the Right, Title and Interest of the Appellant and Defendant, Gunputrao Pandoorung, in the following lands and premises were (inter alia) attached, namely, Lot No. 1—All that piece or parcel of Government land admeasuring fifty-two feet in breadth and sixty feet in length or thereabouts, entered in the Rent Rolls of the Collector of Bombay under No. 19, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, outhouses and premises standing and erected thereon, situate in Bombay in Dadysett Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoiwada, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 56, formerly and now in the occupation of Pranjivandas Doolubdas, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Narotumdas Bapoobhoy, on or towards the West by the Gaikwad's Lane, on or towards the North by the house of Damodhur Pandoorang Bhandarce, and on or towards the South by the Dadysett's Agiary Lane, towards the satisfaction of the said Order.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED, that on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of August 1877, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY issued on the 23rd day of June 1877 in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the abovementioned Immovable Property, or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Order.

The sale will extend to the Appellant's and Defendant's Right, Title, and Interest only in the above specified property.

25 per cent Deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 6th July 1877.

MESSRS. JARDINE AND THAKURDAS,
Attorneys for the Appellant and Defendant.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

RESTAURANT D'EUROPE.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS and SUPPERS. BILLIARDS. 10, Military Square.

WANTED, by a Young Parsi, a situation out of India. Experienced in business, Correspondence and Accounts. Salary no object. Address "RAMA," at this Office.

WANTED, FURNISHED APARTMENTS in the Fort, for a few months, for a married Lady and Gentleman. Address "A. B.," care of *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a single EXPRESS RIFLE, 450 Bore, by Alex. Henry, of Edinburgh, complete, in Oak Case covered with Leather, Rs. 300. Apply to W. J. ESSAI.

FOR SALE, a DOG CART, in first rate order. Apply to

KING, KING & Co.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, the property of a Gentleman, A HANDSOME WALER MARE, good tempered, quiet, and no vice, 15 hands high, a beautiful hack, carries a lady, up to 12 stone, and broken to single Harness. Price Rs. 500. Apply to J. E. BODGER, Dean Lane.

TREACHER AND COMPANY,
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., K. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

TOILET REQUISITES

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR INDIAN USE.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH & ROSEATE DENTIFRICES.
ANTISEPTIC SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.
TINCTURE OF MYRRH & BORAX, PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE.
TOOTH BRUSHES WITH BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED BRISTLES, OF SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.
MARROW AND CANTHARIDINE POMADES.
ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR WASH, CIROLINE.
PURE VEGETABLE HAIR OILS, HAIR BRUSHES, AND DRESSING COMBS,
ROSE GLYCERINE COLD CREAM.
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER, INDIAN TOILET POWDER.
GLYCERINE, CARBOLIC, HONEY, BROWN WINDSOR, AND OTHER TOILET SOAPS.
FIBRE AND BRISTLE NAIL BRUSHES, SHAVING BRUSHES.
TURKEY AND HONEYCOMB SPONGES, SPONGE BAGS, FLESH GLOVES AND BRUSHES.
TOILET VINEGAR, MOSQUITO BITE LOTION.
CHOICE LAVENDER WATER, POONA BOUQUET, ESSENCE OF WHITE ROSE, GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE, ETC.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL AGENTS FOR ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, ESSENCE OF TYRE, KALYDOR, AND ODONTO.

MEDICAL APPLIANCES & REQUISITES FOR THE SICK-ROOM.

ELASTIC ABDOMINAL BELTS OF SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION AND QUALITY, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, LEGGINGS AND KNEECAPS, ADAPTED FOR INDIAN WEAR.
CIRCULAR SPRING TRUSSES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS.
MOC-MAIN TRUSSES,
AIR CUSHIONS, PILLOWS AND BEDS.
WATERPROOF SHEETING, BED-PANS.
INDIA RUBBER ICE AND HOT WATER BAGS.
INVALID'S CUPS, STOMACH AND FOOT WARMERS.
ENEMA APARATUS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
INHALERS, RESPIRATORS.
GRADUATED MEDICINE GLASSES.
SPONGIO-PILINE, OILED SILK, LINT, &c.
DISINFECTANTS OF VARIOUS KINDS.
MEDICAL ELECTRIC APPARATUS AND GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS FOR CONSTANT WEAR.
BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES, EYE-PRESERVERS AND SHADES.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR
MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

THE CELEBRATED APOLLINARIS WATER.
(For Analysis, Testimonials and Prices see the Company's Advertisements).

BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

Bull Dog" Trade-mark—Bass's Label.

This splendid Ale is the choicest production of Messrs. Bass's famous brewery and the Bottlers (Read Brothers of London) have spared no expense to supply Indian consumers with English malt liquor of the finest possible quality. It contains the valuable Tonic Bitter principles derived from Kent and Surrey hops of only the best growth and greatest delicacy of flavor and its lightness and sparkling brilliancy commend themselves.

Messrs. Read Brothers possess magnificent stores fitted with the best modern appliances and their long experience has been specially devoted to bottling Messrs. Bass's Ales for exportation. The Beer is in Champagne bottles which exhibit its great brilliancy and being thoroughly matured before bottling it bears up-country transit remarkably well.

		NET CASH. Rs.	A.	CREDIT. Rs.	A.	
In Casks of 3 doz.	Qts.....per doz.	5	8	5	12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz.	Pts.....per doz.	3	12	4	0	

GUINNESS'S OWN STOUT.

In Casks of 3 doz.	Qts.....per doz.	5	12	6	0	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz.	Pts.....per doz.	3	12	4	0	

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	2	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	0
		Do. do. for ½ flask	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

WACHTER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.
"EXTRA DRY."

NOTICE.

Previous shipments of our brands to Calcutta, Bombay, etc., have been prepared in accordance with the taste that prevails at the English Court, where extremely dry Champagne is not desired, but we recognise the necessity of sending for the future to the Indies and other warm Climates a REALLY DRY WINE, whilst we carefully adhere to the same elegant style that has met with such universal favour.

Our labels remain unchanged with the sole addition of the words "Extra Dry."

February 1877.

WACHTER & Cie.
EPERNAY.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.
48

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 6TH JULY 1877.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were still quoted at 94⅞ and French Rentes had advanced from 106⅝ to 107½, indicating an amount of confidence in the political situation which, under the circumstances, is almost a matter of surprise. Wheat continues unchanged, as are Seeds with the exception of a decline of 9d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed and an advance of 3d. in Calcutta Rapeseed, to arrive.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed dull, sales 8,000 bales, spot prices as quoted by Reuter showing no movement of any kind, and Piece Goods in Manchester are also quiet with out, so far as we can learn from private sources, any change in prices.

From New York we have had no advices for the past two days owing to the holidays there.

In the London General Produce Markets there is no alteration to notice.

The Bank of England return for the week shows a decrease in the Reserve of £600,000, an increase in Bullion of £100,000,and an increase in Discounts of £1,900,000, reducing the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities from 46½ to 42⅝ per cent. The Bank rate, however, has been reduced from 3 to 2½ per cent. per annum, and the rate in the open market for 3 months' sight Bank Bills has receded to 2⅝ per cent., indicating very clearly that the less favourable appearance of the return is merely of a temporary character and due probably to the usual half yearly settlements. The reduction of the Bank rate at this juncture, too, casts some doubt on the rumour current ten days ago of the intention of Government to ask an increased credit for warlike preparations. We intimated at the time that the report should be received with caution, and it is now evident from the steadiness of the funds and the downward tendency of the money market that it was never more than one of those floating rumours originating with the uncertain feeling prevalent respecting the state of political affairs.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is quoted the same as on the previous day; Fours, 84; Fours-and-a half, 84½; Fives-and-half, 89. Bar Silver is still at 53¼d. per oz., and yesterday's P. & O. steamer from Southampton brings a further shipment of £900,000 in Silver for this port.

Business here to-day has been of the quietest possible character, as usual on Mail day, and there is scarcely anything in the shape of fresh intelligence to report. From Calcutta we hear it rumoured that a firm there is said to be in difficulties, but we cannot learn that it is of much importance.

STERLING EXCHANGE has undergone no change of any kind, next to nothing has been done, and rates are unaltered in every respect. For delivery from October onwards there are still sellers of demand Bank Bills at 1s. 8¾d. without finding buyers, and on the other hand some of the banks offer to buy private paper for August delivery at current rates without finding sellers. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any transactions to-day and quotations remain at ¼ to 3-16 premium for demand and ½ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at unchanged values, buyers and sellers being alike indisposed to operate pending the result of the tenders on Monday for the new loan. Considerable difference of opinion appears to prevail as to the probable rate of allotment, the general idea here apparently being that Rs. 97 will obtain at least a proportion of the amounts applied for, but in Calcutta there seems to be a somewhat stronger feeling as there are both buyers and sellers of Fours for future delivery at Rs. 97¼. Quotations here to-day are:—Fours, Rs. 97⅛; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102⅛.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been dull with but a small business. Bank shares are unaltered, as also are Land Companies, with the exception of a decline of Rs 5 in Port Cannings. In Press Companies we note an advance of Rs. 5 in Broach Cotton Co., Rs. 15 in Scinde Press and Rs. 100 in Fort Press. Spinning and Weaving Companies are quiet but steady. Colaba and Dhurrumsey have declined Rs. 5, and Great Eastern and Nursey have advanced Rs. 5 per share.

COTTON has been quite stagnant and we have not heard of a single purchase either for export or local consumption. Prices are nominally unchanged, but there is a tendency to a shade easier.

LINSEED is dull at Rs. 6-3 per cwt. RAPESEED is in request at Rs. 7 per cwt., but supplies are insignificant, report having it that the native merchants in Guzerat have stopped forwarding, owing to a dispute with the railway authorities.

FREIGHTS are dull and quite unchanged, say £1-16.3 by steamer and £1 17-6 by sailing ship for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS show great dulness, and dealers are less disposed than ever to enter into forward contracts owing to the less favourable crop reports from the districts.

COALS are steady but we have not heard of any further transactions.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 30th June, 1877.

Open 1,268½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,45,893	5	0
Merchandize	4,73,929	0	0
Telegraph	1,021	0	0
Municipal Trains	465	0	0
Total Rs.....	6,21,308	5	0
Corresponding week last year open 1268½ Miles ..... Total Rs.....	2,98,487	6	2
Increase	3,34,820	14	10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE HALL LINE S.S. CHILDWALL HALL, 1,361 tons Captain F. S. Tregarthen, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Miss Ward, Mr Walker and Mrs Bridgman, child and ayah.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. CO. ANADA, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain A.M. Hogg, Captain B Evans, R.N., Mr. M. J. Mills, Mr. Ford, Mr. D. F. Masson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wardon, Mr. and Mrs. Wuzerance, two European seamen, and twenty-four deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
6	Coconada (s)	Morris	Bussorah, June 19.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Nizam (s).....	Barlow	Aden and Suez.
	Childwall Hall (s)..	Tregarthen ...	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Europa, to Liverpool.
Ship British Princes, to London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
2	Satara (s).....	Wood	Camoria, June 7.
	Flamingo (s)	Conche	Madras, June 28.
	Mahratta(s)	James	Kyouk Phyoo, June 26.
	Argyll (s).....	Scott	Hong-Kong, June 6.
	City of Glasgow.....	Lanig	Liverpool, April 9.
	John Kerr	Scobie	Cardiff, April 12.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
2	Meinam (s)	.....	.....
	Loch Ranza.....	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Satara—Commissariat Staff Sergeant Harrington, Mr Quigley, from Port Blair, died at sea on the 21th instant.
Per Mahratta—Mrs David, Mrs and Miss Determes, Mr and Mrs Methen.
Per City of Glasgow—Mr J Foggo.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Argyll—Canon Harrison of Malacca, all well, bound for St Francisco.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall—s. 75 cases copper sheets, W and A Graham and Co; 375 cases tinned plates, Ritchie, Stenart and Co.
Childwall Hall s—300 bundles sheet iron, Tyebally Ebramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Rajpoot,—10 packages empty bottles, H. F. Soares and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Australia s—1 case champagne, Rogers and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—21 cases brandy, Sorabjee and Eduljee; 10 cases brandy, C Bouneville and Co.
Union—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Knight Companion—30 bales wool, Purshotum Fairsee.
Egbert s—3031 cwts wheat, Bhimjee Canjee; 400 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 20 bales wool, Dhurumsee Velljee; 43 bales wool, Peerbhoy Nuthoo.
Trentham Hall s—3,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Stockbridge—12 bales hides, Sallay Mahamed Goolamhoosein; 9 bales hides, M A Dahan; 20 bales hides, Khanmahamed Nensee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St Andrew—405 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Queen of Cambria—160 cwts B horse, George Lockhart and Co

FOR CALCUTTA.

Corn—33 bales cotton, Young and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindostan s—1 case shirtings, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 900 baskets onions, Mahamed Ajmoodin; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 62 bales twist, Goolam Hoosein Joomahamed; 50 bales twist The New D S and W Co; 32 bales twist B and A Hormusjee; 105 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 39½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 25 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 44½ chests opium, N G Abram; 162 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 60 bales twist, Thackersey S. wan; 50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 50 bales twist, Lallobhoy Lillachund.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 5th July 1877.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·765
Temperature of the Air.....	84·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	80·5
Dew Point	79·0
Relative humidity of Air	·828
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	88·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	78·8
General Direction of wind .....WSW, SW, WSW, W, WSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	451
Fall of Rain	0·10
Total fall during month.....	1·17
,, ,, ,, year.....	38·54
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of the 6th	0·01

HIGH COURT.—JULY 7.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

283-75—Pestonjee K—Hurumbhoy Goolam H ..... vs P Eduljee Gunder—Fletcher and Smith—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

7-77—Shapoorjee and T—Shamjee Ludha and others vs Curson Bawa—Khunderao Morojee.—Part heard.
269-76—Ip person (pauper)—Dinbai and another vs Cursetjee Hormusjee B and others—Prescot and Winter and N N Kothare.
429-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sewlall Bhowanidass vs Vurjivundass Madhowdas and others.
217-76—Lynch and Tobin—R A Dalives and another vs Gunputrao Morojee Z and another—Balkrishna and H.
623-69—Macfarlane and G—Esaa bin Khulifa and others vs Hajee Mahomed Cassim—Tyebjee and Sayane.
646-76—Arjaser and H—J A Pereira vs Huripursad Suntookram Tyebjee and Sayane.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KIRBY—June 30th, at Belgaum, Brigadier General, J. H. Kirby, Commanding Belgaum District, aged 58 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCES.

BIRTHS.

BURNS—June 16th, at Amritsar, the wife of Mr. Issac Burns, Sub-Medical Department, of a daughter.
DEPREE—June 27th, at Simla, the wife of Lieut-Col. Depree, Topographical Survey, of a son.
HOPE—July 2nd, at Ootacamund, the wife of James Hope, Madras Civil Service, of a son.
McLEOD—June 28th, at Sylhet, Assam, the wife of G. E. McLeod, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, of a son.
MORRIS—July 1st, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Captain G. T. Morris, 3rd Bl Cavalry, of a son.

DEATH.

CARMICHAEL—June 24th, at Chefoo, of fever caught in the Mandarin Chinese patients, John Richard Carmichael, M.D., M.R.C.P., aged 39 years.
LATHAM—June 29th, at Sangor, Oliver, the youngest son of Captain Hugh Latham, R. A., aged 1½ years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1877.

THE English Press seems to accept as authentic the accounts that have reached us of Turkish victories in Armenia; and it is certainly a suspicious circumstance that for some days past the Russians have published no news whatever of their own from the seat of war in Asia and have not ventured to contradict the Turkish bulletins. But the information yet received is far too scanty to justify the verdict that the Russian campaign in Armenia is a complete failure. There is an inexplicable slowness in the Russian movements in Bulgaria. Instead of a rapid and brilliant advance and a decisive victory we have, apparently, a cautious and hesitating march which seems to show that Abdul Kerim's army is lying in great force near Rustchuk and which may yet allow time to the Turks to bring up for the defence of Bulgaria the troops under Suleiman Pasha marching from Montenegro.

THE rainfall in this Presidency, up to this time, has not, we are sorry to say, been all that could be desired. The last Famine Statement, bringing matters down to the week ending 5th July, reports that in the more easterly districts there has been a break in the monsoon which is more protracted than desirable; and that in the southern and western parts of the affected area "the state of the young crops is good, but "to the east, particularly in Kaladghi, they are "reported to be withering for want of moisture, "and more rain is much needed. Sowing still "continues where the state of the soil permits it." Add to this significantly serious information the fact that prices are rising, though not to any great extent except in Kaladghi, where it is said there is certain to be an increase of distress unless a good fall of rain takes place in that locality soon. This information tallies with what we have heard from correspondents, who report that the condition of affairs is unsatisfactory in certain parts of the Southern Mahratta Country, in Mysore, and in the eastern districts of Khandeish. From Mysore we have information up to the 23rd June, when it was reported that the expectation of a further rainfall had not yet been realised, that high winds still continue, and that prices of food-grains are rising. Cholera, however, was decreasing, and so were the numbers of the people on revenue relief works, the daily average number of persons employed being 26,153, or 4,359 less than in the previous week, and on public works 25,632 as compared with 26,264 in the previous week. At the same time the daily average number of people gratuitously relieved was 1,16,259, or an increase of 5,454—a fact which shows a certain sympathy with the decrease on revenue agency works and public works. In this Presidency the number of people on relief works during the week ending the 30th June was 295,270 as compared with 322,927 in the previous week, making a net decrease of nearly 100,000 during the last three weeks. The increase of people receiving charitable relief was moderate, the number of people thus relieved rising to about 15·68 per cent. of the number employed upon relief works. Cholera, though not on the increase, is still committing considerable havoc, the number of deaths laid to its credit during the week under report being nearly 1,000, no less than 432 of which occurred in the district of Sattara. Notwithstanding these facts, General Kennedy says "the general situation continues "to improve," and that it would have done so "to a greater extent had the monsoon been "more steady and extended better to the ex-"treme easterly districts." We are glad to notice from the remarks appended by General Kennedy to this Famine Statement that "those "who have left the works up to the present date "have done so voluntarily." We quite agree with him that the fact of such large numbers having resumed their ordinary occupations at this comparatively early period is a very encouraging fact.

A NUMBER of people know in a general way that the cost in England alone of the Government of India annually amounts to somewhere about fifteen millions sterling, but if they were asked for details they would be at a loss to explain how the total of that considerable account was reached. A return which has just been issued, having been ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 15th March of this year, gives a number of interesting particulars on the subject; we refer to the return of the Home Accounts of the Government of India from the 1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876. This Blue Book contains a full account of the receipts and disbursements of the Government of India during the period we have mentioned, and although for the sum total of the disbursements India may have received full value, yet there are some items in the list which do not appear to be satisfactory, as they seem to imply in connection with them the existence either of carelessness or unnecessary extravagance. In such an enormous account, it is of course natural that there should be some matters capable of being disputed; but seeing that the expenses for auditing in the India Office amount to nearly £5,000 annually, it is to be regretted that more care is not taken in cutting down or calling attention to items which owe their existence to mismanagement. The Blue Book contains an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of India from 1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876—the receipts amounting to £18,489,710-7 0, the disbursements to £17,569,811 10·6, leaving a balance in favour of receipts of £919,896-16-6; an estimated account of the receipts and disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of India from 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877—the receipts being estimated at £21,103,468, the disbursements at £18,388,853, leaving a balance in favour of estimated receipts of £2,714,615; an account of the debts and credits in England of the Government of India on 31st March 1877—the debts amounting to £56,320,632, and the credits to £12,252,248, leaving debts in excess of credits to the amount of £44,068 384; a list of the establishment of the Secretary of State in Council of India, and the salaries and allowances payable in respect thereof on 31st March 1877—these salaries and allowances aggregating nearly £150,000; an account of new or increased salaries, establishments, or pensions granted or created in Great Britain between 1st April 1876 and 31st March 1877—these amounting to about £2,100; a statement of allowances, compensations, and superannuations granted between 1st April 1876 and 31st March 1877—these, including pensions of £500 per annum to Sir Henry Montgomery, Sir George R. Clerk, and Sir Bartle Frere, all formerly members of the Council of India, and a pension of £816-13-4 per annum to Major General Sir Thomas Pears. Military Secretary, amounting in all to £2,596; the capital and revenue accounts of the Indo-European Telegraph to 31st March 1876—showing an excess of earnings and receipts over expenditure of £14,434; an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Indian troop service during the year ended 31st March 1876—showing the receipts to have been £118,915-11-9, and the total net expenditure £248,720 4-5; a statement showing the net expenditure occurred on account of the Royal Indian Engineering College during the year ended 31st March 1876—the net expenditure being £22,761, compared with an income from fees and other sources of about £17,500; a comparison of the estimated and actual receipts and disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of India for the year 1875-76—the original estimate of January 1875 being, for receipts, £14,583,000, and for disbursements £15,053,908, while the actual account for receipts was £14,006,437, and for disbursements £15,882,908, or an increase of £829,000; the original estimate of January 1876 for receipts was £15,326,900, for disbursements £15,791,872, while the estimate of May 1877 presented to Parliament showed receipts to be £19,293 874 and disbursements £17,499,158—the increase in receipts thus being £3,966,974, and in disbursements £1,707,286. These are the heads of the accounts, and we shall now glance at some of the items in the Blue Book in order to let our readers judge whether or not there is a necessity for the very closest supervision being exercised in regard to the manner in which England's annual bill against India is prepared.

A continually recurring item of expenditure is "Stores for India." On page 3 it occurs nine times, and for land revenue, forests, customs, salt, opium, stamps, mint, post office, and telegraph purposes we find a total expenditure incurred of £121,315 for "stores." On page 5, we find the "store" department costing £21,924-12-1; expenses attending the extension of the India store depot, £3,252; stationery, printing, and bookbinding £8,708-11-7; postage of despatches to and from India, £6,381-12·2; "office contingencies—rates, taxes, coals, gas, "candles, furniture, repairs, stamps, advertise-"ments, postage, telegrams, and various petty "charges, £16,740-3-7;" and again, "stores "for India—stationery, printing materials, "currency notes, &c.," the enormous sum of £209,031-9-4. Thus we have stationery appearing several times over, and each time charged separately. This elastic item does not include "books and newspapers supplied to India," for these are separately charged for at a cost of £2,306-9-7. On page 7, "stores" again frequently occurs. Thus £1,207 are charged for "books, iron safes, &c." £155 for altar-cloths, communion-plate, Bibles, &c." ; £295 for stores "for use at political agencies,' which item must, we presume, include stationery again; and although we have seen "printing and book-binding" already charged for, yet page 9 contains an item of £1,538-18-8 for "books relating to India;" another of £2,000 as "a grant to Professor Max Muller in special recognition of his services in connection with the editing and printing of the Rig-Veda; and yet another of £363 for, among other things, "binding 25 "copies of Dr. Carter's work on Leprosy." It is true that the different entries of "stores" occur under different headings, but there can be very little doubt that such a system must contribute either to mistakes or to something worse. Stationery has always been a suspected charge against civilised Governments, and we daresay the patriots who are on the outlook for discovering frauds in envelopes, gum, and pencils would find in the Home Accounts a good deal to excite their wrath. He would certainly be puzzled to understand why so much is perpetually being charged for "stores," which might reasonably be expected to include paper, pens, and ink, and why at the same time "stationery" costs nearly a quarter of a million in one place, and starts up again in a number of other places disguised in appellations which barely conceal their nature but which have always considerable bills of charges tacked on to them. Postage appears to be rather a serious affair at home if we may judge by the charge (£6,381) which is made against the Government of India for "postage "of despatches to and from India." We have calculated that the sum charged for this service would almost be sufficient to pay the passage every week, first-class, of a messenger to carry the despatches between Bombay and London. This charge by no means includes all the expenses of postage in the Secretary of State's Office, for we find "postage" assisting to swell the nice little item of nearly £17,000 for "office contingencies." We find another peculiar item in connection with postal affairs. There is a charge of £2,471-15-11 for "pay of the "Director-General while on special duty, and "compensation awarded on recovery of stamps "saved from the wreck of the Dhoolia." This ship, it will be remembered, was wrecked in the Red Sea, three years ago, and a portion of her cargo which consisted of postage stamps for India was sold by auction for a trifle, the vendor being under the impression that the parcels were merely salvage rubbish. The lucky purchaser soon found out the value of the stamps, and in spite of all that could be done by the Post Office Department a large sum of money was lost over the transaction, the stamps being eagerly bought up by shrewd speculators in Arabia and Egypt and at once sent into circulation. The item we have quoted refers, we presume, to some trip of the Director-General in connection with these stamps, and we are anxious to see what benefit India reaped in return for the large sum it has been compelled to pay for his expenses. Here are the only items we can find referring to the subject. In 1876 the Government of India had to pay £13 "as compensation awarded on recovery of stamps "saved from the wreck of the Dhoolia;" and for "sale proceeds of stores salved ex Dhoolia, "St. Malo, and City of Halifax," India is credited on the opposite page with a total sum of £1,946. This transaction we may call an illustration of throwing good money after bad. We hope, however, that the Director-General enjoyed his trip, as it would be hard indeed if such an expensive affair were to produce no good result whatever.

Here is another singular illustration of the way some of India's expenses are managed. £668-6 11 is charged for "freight from "India of unserviceable military stores, &c." That is a large sum to pay for the carriage of old stores from India to England; but perhaps such things realise large sums of money at home and are therefore worthy of their hire. Well, we find that these unserviceable stores realised £1,674-16-7, so that considerably more than a third part of their value was lost for freight. We wonder if it would be impossible to obtain more favourable terms in India. We think not, because there is a continuous demand in this country, more especially in Native States, for old military stores. The experiment of selling off these stores should therefore have a fair trial in India. Here are some of the charges which India is called upon to pay. £200 for "freight back to India of a jewelled chudder "exhibited at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873." Perhaps the chudder was sent by post and double registered; but even though it had been, £200 would still have been an enormous sum. In any case, we think the owner of the chudder ought to pay for the luxury of having it admired; and as it happens to belong to the Gaekwar of Baroda, no great hardship would have been done if His Highness had been called upon to pay for the "gallivanting" of his own chudder. The India Museum cost £13 260; Dr. Hunter, £1,986 for a trip made to India in connection with his lucrative Bengal Gazetteer; the Indian Department at the International Exhibition in London, £221; the Indian Department at the Philadelphia Exhibition, £719-14-6, to which was subsequently added another £1,417; experiments with iron ore and limestone brought from India, £428; portraits of Lords Amherst, Canning, and Lawrence for Government House, Calcutta, £739; passage and outfit of the Governor General of India, the Governor of Madras, and two Members of the Council of the Governor General, £9,200; expenses attending the deputation of Sir Lewis Mallet to India, £1,750, to which had subsequently to be added another £1,000; cost and freight to India of insignia of the order of the Star of India, £3,336-18-3; payments on account of a memorial window to be erected in Calcutta Cathedral in memory of Lord Mayo, £570; maintenance of lunatics elsewhere than in the Royal India Lunatic Asylum, £668; stallions £12,942; "for purchase of coal for the "use of the East India Squadron, &c., on the "occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the "Prince of Wales to India," £4,410-17-3; "on account of the Abyssinian Expedition" (which we thought was done with long ago), £1,484-5; "expenses attending the visit of Sir Salar Jung to "England, &c.," £2,290; "special pay and con-"tingent expenses of officers employed in compil-"ing the Gazetteer of India" (Dr. Hunter again, we suppose)! £3,099; "pay, passage, &c., of native "officers in attendance on His Royal Highness "the Prince of Wales and their servants," £1,087; and so on—each item, however open to criticism it may seem, swelling the total against India. The auditor, Mr. Walter Carew Cocks, passes all these heavy items, but we notice with pleasure that he has disallowed two sums of 10s. and 1s. 6d. As showing the tendency that big accounts, when allowed to be big one year, have of becoming bigger in the year following, we notice that while the postage for the Secretary of State's despatches amounted in 1875 to over £6,000, in the following year the same item had risen to nearly £11,000. We think we have shown enough to prove that what with the continual recurrence of tremendous bills for stores, for stationery in a number of disguises, and for miscellaneous items which appear to be either grossly exaggerated or deserving of being entirely disallowed, the Indian taxpayer may be inclined to consider the Annual Blue Book of Home Accounts of the Government of India a singularly interesting document, and well worthy of close perusal.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 15.

THE Royal Commission on the Stock Exchange has now commenced its sittings, but by way of counteracting as much as possible the bad effects of the original mistake in appointing them, the members have resolved to sit with closed doors. So there will be no sensational reports, no daily excitements, and nothing whatever said either as to the evidence, the advice, or the recommendations, until the Commission hand in their report, which they will be in no hurry to do. In any case, I will undertake to say their suggestions will be of the wildest. The decision as to excluding the public and also reporters has taken away all chance of general excitement, and has, moreover, lessened the probability of much interesting evidence being tendered. I know more than one person who has a grievance not so much against the Committee of the Stock Exchange as against some one else, which grievance he hoped to make public by the statement of his case before the Commission. Certain city men, who have in their way got both wealth and eminence by questionable means, have made numerous enemies who would fain ruin them, but who have not evidence which would avail in a court law, even although they were well enough off to go to law. Such cases occur in past foreign loan transactions as well as with more than one company. The Argentine Republic's loans, the management of the Grand Trunk of Canada Railway, the inspection of the Hudson's Bay Company in its present form, and other transactions offer some questionable points to the critic; and two men—one a city merchant of eminence and repute, not unknown in India, the other a railway magnate—have somehow got mixed up in most of them together. They have enemies in many quarters, both active and influential, and it happens that some of these enemies have come together and concerted operations, of what nature I hardly know, beyond that rumour puts law-suits and evidence before the Royal Commission among the list. The secrecy of the proceedings in the latter case baulks one part of the programme, and I fancy the lawyers will have most of the profit from the other, as generally happens.

Egyptian affairs are again prominently before us this week, in connection with the rumour persistently repeated that England means to acquire Egypt, or in some way buy up Turkey's rights over it. There is not, so far as I can make out, the shadow of a foundation for the assumption; our intention remains what it was when Lord Derby wrote his despatch warning all and sundry, Russia among the rest, not to touch the Suez Canal. There we stick. But it suits the views of many speculators, particularly French, to say that we really mean to do a great deal more, and the fact that three envoys have come to London from Constantinople avowedly to arrange a loan for the Porte is used to strengthen this view, inasmuch as beyond the sovereignty of Egypt and the reversion of the Tribute, it is not known that Turkey has any security whatever of a tangible character to offer for a loan. The real fact simply is that the envoys to this market want to raise a loan from private capitalists in the mode mentioned, I think in my last, and how much they shall get depends entirely on the amount of the concession the holders of the Tribute loans may be induced to make. Nothing is further from our Government's intention than to take any bold step, which might bring them into collision with Russia or any other leading power. How gladly they welcome any excuse for doing nothing you may infer from Lords Salisbury's and Derby's speeches at the Merchant Taylor's Hall on Monday night, when these two eminent members of the Government vied with one another in heaping ridicule upon the proposition that English interests are in any way endangered by an advance of the Russian armies so far into Asia Minor as even to conquer it. Lord Salisbury was absolutely effusive in his assurances to Russia that a shmight do almost anything on any Continent without stirring us to action. "Indirect" interests he pooh-poohed with contempt, and as for direct, why they were so remote from the scene of action that it was hardly worth while making one's self uneasy about them. Now, the plain English of all this is that our Ministers want an excuse for taking no provocatory or aggressive step against Russia, and hence they eagerly accept the vague promises held out in the Note, which Count Schouvaloff has brought home the substance of which is, I believe, that Russia has no intention of attacking Egypt, but will say nothing definite about Constantinople until she gets there. It is the Secretary for India, you will observe, who is so sure that we need not make ourselves uneasy about Russia, and who sneers at the people who use small maps, and thus mislead themselves about the distances to be traversed in Central Asia before Hindoostan is reached. You who know something of the journalists who write in those particular London papers that most oppose Russia, such as the *Pall Mall* and the *Daily Telegraph*, are able to judge whether this sneer is in good taste, and what value should be attached to the opinion of a man who has never been out of Europe in his life, as opposed to the sentiments of men who have lived in India, and therefore understand what they write about. However, the speeches have answered their purpose. The people do not want to fight either for or against the unspeakable, and are not sorry to see him defending himself so pluckily as to save them the trouble of doing anything. The Stock Exchange is rampant, the markets active, and everything looks serene. This of itself shows that our Government does not intend to do anything more with Egypt. If they had, their tone would have been less *sehalant* and unconcerned.

It is positively asserted from Paris that the French and English negociators have agreed to the basis of a commercial treaty, which will be very favourable to English interests. The statement is that England consents to a reduction of one-third of the duty on the lighter and cheaper wines, in return for which France concedes a reduction of one-half the duties on iron, spread over two periods of a quarter each, and of twenty per cent. on tissues. The new treaty is to come into force on the 13th January 1879, and will be signed at once. There is no doubt that the present President and his ministers are anti-protectionists; the Minister of Commerce for example, M. de Meaux, who is a Bonapartist, is an excellent free trader. He has lately snubbed the protectionist manufacturers and the Chambers of Commerce again and again, and if he has his will a liberal commercial treaty will certainly be made with England. Nor is there any doubt that the peasant farmers would be in favour of that proposal, for they all know that England is one of their best customers, and that it is the English demand resulting from the Treaty of 1860 which has trebled the prices of the commodities they produce. But the manufacturers are earnest and powerful; their power is concentrated, and they have influential friends in high places, one of whom, M. Thiers, is a host in himself. Everything will turn upon the speed with which the arrangement of the Treaty is carried out, and upon the necessity or otherwise of obtaining the assent of the Chambers. They meet to-morrow, and it is generally believed that the Republican majority will refuse the Government an opportunity even to bring forward the Budget and thus force it to a dissolution. This may result in a MacMahonite majority of Deputies, but it is more likely to end in a strong Radical majority, in which case we may have infinite confusion, ending with the resignation of the Marshal. His successor would be M. Thiers, and in that case farewell to liberal commercial legislation if he can prevent it.

I have had put before me a circular from Shanghai, written by a Mr. P. Maclean, which contains so much that is interesting to English manufacturers that it has been widely distributed in Lancashire. It entirely confirms all that the Americans have ever said about their progress in cutting out English goods in foreign markets. The writer talks about the "sorry time" English manufacturers have had of it lately in China, as they have had in many cases to give their goods away, and "no amount of worrying or blarney, and scarcely any concession will move the obdurate Chinaman to do business." American goods, on the other hand, have been fairly saleable, he reports, and he directs attention to the fact that the trade in American cottons with China is rapidly expanding. The quality is greatly superior to the generality of stuffs that come out of Lancashire; it is more honest and enduring, and thus, even when the first cost to the consumer is greater, it is eventually the most economical. The American, Mr. Maclean adds, hopes that he will ere long distance England in the trade with Northern China. For years past the Americans have stopped short at drills, sheetings, and jeans; but now they are introducing dittings, T cloths, &c., which compare very favourably with the best English makes, and to which the Chinese are taking very kindly. While such is the competition to which English manufacturers are exposed, what at this moment is Lancashire doing? Devoting all its energies to working as little as possible! This is literally the fact. The only thing stirring there is the agitation to make short time as general as possible. Instead of fixing their minds steadily on the point how they can produce most cheaply and so beat their active rivals, they assume that the only available remedy for dull markets is to curtail the supplies. It is lamentable to think that a trading community should seek to adopt such a remedy, and still sadder to know that the remedy must be worse than the complaint, for the only consequence of English manufacturers seeking to produce less will be that the Americans will have the field left to themselves. Lancashire, in fact, thus plays into the hands of its most active rivals, fancying all the time that it is pursuing the wisest course for general business and its own interests.

The short time movement in Lancashire is chiefly confined as yet to Oldham, at which town a largely attended meeting of representatives limited companies and private firms was held a few days ago to consider the condition of trade, and the advisability of working short time. There was an unanimous feeling in favour of reducing the hours of labour to four days a week until the 1st of August. It was determined to obtain the views of the firms in the neighbourhood by circular, to be reported to another meeting on this day week, but meanwhile all who pleased were authorised to commence short time, and several members present avowed their intention to do so. Now, this local movement is very instructive as to the real position of the trade, which is radically a false one. Oldham is the place to which Mr. Hugh Mason and other optimists have constantly referred as showing the general prosperity of the cotton manufacture. The multitude of new joint stock mills built was appealed to as affording irrefragable evidence that things were going on very well indeed. It now turns out that the chief result of starting so many mills in advance of the demand has been to keep the wages of the workmen high, and to increase production beyond the power of manufacturers to dispose of. If the joint stock mills had never been built, wages would have been lower, and the cost of raw material less, and there would have been no necessity to stint the market, because it could have been supplied on terms as good as those which rivals offered. So when the great desideratum is work the Lancashire artizans can get no better counsel than to go and play!

The report of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for the second half of 1876 states that the gross revenue was £229,213 against £224,982 in the corresponding period of 1875, while the net profit was £59,813 against £66,846. The working expenditure was swollen by the extraordinary repairs of bridges. As 1,560 feet of the Nerbudda bridge were carried away in September, it has been decided to construct an entirely new work, chiefly at the expense of capital. This will take three years. It is announced that the cheap branches recently opened pay well. New capital is to be issued shortly.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 14.

THE rumours of peace which have been current these latter days do not seem to proceed from any well authenticated source, but such as they are, their origin is not to be looked for in official quarters at Constantinople. The talk of peace comes to us in a vague, undefined form from the northern banks of the Danube. The correspondents with the Russian army have taken up the subject as one being discussed around them, and basing their arguments on the financial difficulties of Russia, her danger from internal revolution, and the want of warlike enthusiasm in the ranks, they incline to believe, that Russia would be glad to find herself safe out of the wood. It is quite possible that the idea of peace is another of those many feelers with which Russia is accustomed to test public opinion, the more so that this talk of peace is accompanied by two different programmes stating the conditions which Russia intends to exact. "If Turkey is willing to treat," rumour says, "Russia will be forbearing,—a small slice of Armenia, the port of Batoum, and the opening of the straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus may be the extent of her demands; but should the contrary be the case, she will hold to whatever becomes hers by right of conquest, and her pretensions may even extend to the cession of a part or the whole of the iron-clad fleet."

Though the peace-party in Constantinople, represented by Edhem and Savfet, shake their heads and look despondent, the military element at present in the ascendant show no outward sign of a failing courage in continuing the war. Unfortunately for this unhappy country, self-interest has more to say to this warlike attitude of her men in authority than a patriotic determination to offer a desperate resistance to the invader. The military despotism of Redif Pasha would cease with the conclusion of peace, and the loss of the absolute power he now wields would strengthen the hands of others, not his friends or admirers, who are only biding their time to strike a blow at the Seraskier; from no high feeling of righteous indignation at the many sins with which he is credited, but as a stepping stone to their own elevation. The insufficiency of Redif Pasha's defensive preparations in Asia is now a notorious fact, and the carelessness with which important details were carried out can only be attributed to intentional neglect or to sheer imbecility. Krupp guns, destined for the frontier fortresses, are still lying stranded on the shore at Trebizond; others were sent to Batoum and Erzeroum with breaches belonging to guns of another calibre. In some cases, the ammunition has been sent to one place and the arms to another. Hussein Sabri Pasha, the General in command of Ardahan, was an officer of the old school, with no military learning or experience,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The English Press in discussing the war in Asiatic Turkey consider the Russian Campaign in Armenia to be a complete failure.

INCREASE OF THE PAPER CURRENCY IN TURKEY.

An Imperial *Irade* has been published at Constantinople increasing the paper Currency in Turkey a milliard piastres.

THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

LONDON, JULY 6.

According to an official Turkish despatch the Russian troops have evacuated the district of Alaschgerd.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

Suliman Pacha with 45 Turkish Battalions is marching on the Danube from Podgoritza.

According to a Russian official despatch the Dobrudscha is cleared of Turks down as far as Trajan's Wall.

The Bulgarians have sacked the town of Sistova.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL JULY 5.

The Hall Line Steamer Branksome Hall left here to-day from Bombay via Suez Canal.

LONDON, JULY 5, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a slightly improved tendency.

Fair Dhollera.....	6 3-16.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India	1-8⅝.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	84.
4½ per cent. do.	84½.
5½ per cent. do.	89.
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅝.
5 per cent French Rente, 1872	107⅝.
Bar Silver	53⅞

The Bank of England Return for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ..	£12,300,000	Dec £600,000
Bills Discounted ..	£20,400,000	Inc £190 0000
Bullion	£26,900,000	Inc £100,000

The Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 42⅝.

The Bank of England rates of Discount is 2½ per cent.

About £100,000 have been paid into the Bank of England to-day.

Arrived—Tebe.

Departure—Azalea.

LINE REPORTS.—JULY 6.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line right to Tiflis.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 6.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind W., ther. max. 82, min. 75, bar. 29·91, W. B. 78. Fall of rain 74 cents.

CANWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather sultry and cloudy, wind N. E. and S. W., ther. 84, bar. 30·1. Fall of rain 14 cents.

MANGALORE, 5·15 P. M.—Weather showery wet, wind 4 to 6 N.E., N.W., S.W. Fall of rain 20 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S.E. moderate, ther. 86, bar. 29.86.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P. M.—Weather clear, wind W. moderate, ther. 88. Fall of rain 53 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 9d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9d. to 1-16d.	,,

NEWS has reached Calcutta of the serious illness from fever of Captain Durand, the Political Agent at Munnipore. Dr. Dawson, of the 35th N. I., has gone up from Cachar to visit him.

WE are promised a sensation in the Courts, the Neilgherry paper tells us. "Each and all the stewards of the last Wellington Meeting are threatened with legal proceedings, in regard to their conduct, which is said to affect injuriously the interests of a confederacy that hails from the capital of this Presidency. The defendants will be—a General of Division, the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of a district, the Commandant of a military station, a Magistrate, a few Field Officers, and a private gentleman, or two. Glorious times for the lawyers! Splendid prospects for reporters and journalists!"

A CORRESPONDENT at Coimbatore writes that the South West monsoon has fairly set in, and there has been continuous rain for nearly five days, which has enabled the ryots to carry on their agricultural operations. But the famine-stricken poor are still to be found in great numbers; one morning I counted more than 300 persons assembled at the slaughter house, impatiently waiting for a supply of the blood of the slaughtered sheep. In times of distress, anything palatable will be readily accepted, and devoured by the poor whose tenderness for caste prejudices is forgotten. The prickly-pear fruit is greatly used, and in some instances the flowering stalk of the common aloe is freely eaten. People who make use of the prickly-pear fruit are not much affected by it, but it is a wonder how they preserve their health when they eat anything they can seize.

HEAVY rain has fallen on some parts of the Malabar Coast. At Alleppey there have been serious floods, some particulars of which will be found in the following letter, dated the 1st ult.: For the last ten or twelve days it has rained incessantly that the rivers and canals have overflowed their banks. It is reported that Konni and some other villages in the east have been visited by terrific inundations which surpass in severity and destruction that which occurred some 20 years ago. The water from the ghauts flowed down as usual into the Konni river, and people accustomed to it cared very little about removing their goods or even of shifting their quarters, thinking that the waters would do no further injury than damp their floors. And those who lived on a still higher elevation thought themselves quite secure and slept that night with every hope of safety, but early on the following day occurred a terrific catastrophe. Frightful cries of "the flood, the flood," aroused them from their beds. As if by magic, Konni and the adjacent places were one expanse of water; the lights of a hundred torches were flickering on its surface, and men and women were seen wading their way from the rushing tide with their dear ones and little all they could lay their hands on. Boats were plying across the fields filled with anxious spectators; houses and huts were converted into so many Noah's arks. The water was dashing and roaring furiously, and amidst the noise could be heard the crash of falling houses accompanied by wild cries from their unfortunate owners. It would be needless to enumerate the losses caused by the awful inundation which will be very severely felt.

THE following are nine of the eleven charges against Hem Nath Bose, Post-master of Howrah, which have resulted from the official enquiry lately held into his doings:—First, that a peon, whose sanctioned pay was Rs. 12 only, received 10 per mensem from him; secondly, that while another peon was away on leave without pay for three months, the Post-master regularly drew and appropriated his salary during his absence; thirdly, that only a portion of the fines levied from the peons for departmental irregularities was credited to Government; fourthly, that he drew and retained a whole month's salary of a paid apprentice, when the latter had only been employed for four days in the Howrah post-office; fifthly, that he made an abuse of the railway pass book kept with him for official purposes, by issuing passes to his friends and representing them to be post-office employes; sixthly (and seventhly), that he systematically appropriated a portion of the proceeds on bearing and insufficiently stamped letters; eighthly, that where a double registration fee was chargeable on "contents visible" letters, he only credited the single charge to Government; and ninthly, that he was accustomed to distribute the pay of the peons privately, and, it is presumed, extorted money from them.

A LETTER from Dacca, dated the 30th June, reporting the latest phase of the defamation case at that station, is published, "I am glad to inform you that a telegram reached our station this morning announcing the reinstatement of Babu Hurry Mohun Ganguly, the suspended teacher of Gymnastics in the Dacca College, and authorizing him to resume his duties in connection with the Gymnasium from Monday next. The intelligence has brought timely relief to the excited state of the public mind in connection with the unjust and unmerited suspension of Hurry Mohun Babu, who, though wantonly insulted by Mr. Stack, was suspended his employment without any amends being made to the aggrieved party. The thanks of the community are due to the Government for the measure so timely taken to set the matter right. Mr. A. W. Ganett, the late Principal of the Dacca College, and at present Inspector of Schools, Central Division, very rightly exerted himself on behalf of Babu Hurry Mohun Ganguly, and the gratitude of all right-thinking men is due to him. It was most unaccountable as to how Mr. Stack could interfere, and let his blood grow warm, when the difference between the gymnastic teacher and Mr. Archibald did not concern him in the least. No less inexplicable was the course adopted with a view of coercing the teacher to withdraw his suit on penalty of dismissal without making Mr. Stack pay the costs of instituting the suit or make an apology to the party whom he had grossly maltreated."

A CURIOUS story is sent to the *Englishman* of the capture of some dacoits, and is told in quaint Babu English—"A Hindu lady was going by palanquin to pay a visit to her parents. She had with her a box containing her ornaments. And her brother, a youth, accompanied her by foot. They passed half their way, and became fatigued of their journey. There stood a large Banian tree in the midst of a widespreading *maidan*, and they all sat down under its cool shadow to refresh themselves for awhile. All on a sudden a man of Herculean frame came up to them, and asked the Babu to lend his bearer's aid in getting up his cart which, he said, had fallen in a deep mire. The unsuspicious Babu immediately sent up to his aid two of his bearers. They followed the rogue to a marsh surrounded by plants and trees. The members of the gang came out from their hides and the innocent bearers were instantly put to death. The head of the party re-appeared and asked for the other two bearers who also met the same fate with that of their predecessors. Now, it was the Babu's turn to play the part in this tragical scene. He could not understand the inward motive of the pretended cart driver. So leaving his sister alone he went to the spot to excite his bearers that they might apply all their force, and thus he fell a victim to their sword. But his cries did not fail to reach the ear of his sister. The woman instantly got out of the palanquin with her ornament box, and began to run fast for the defence of her life and property. She ran right through the village at the south end of the *maidan*, and took her refuge at the house of a gentleman, whom she revealed the whole mystery. But the members of the gang (who were 4 in number) taking the palanquin upon their shoulders followed her thither, and told the owner that their mistress unliking the company of her husband, made her escape from his house, and that they were sent to bring her back. The gentleman pretended to believe in them. He requested them to dine at his house, giving hint that their mistress should actually be prevailed upon going back to her husband. The rogues unsuspiciously submitted to his word. And the gentleman very cunningly detected them to the Police. Certainly such men ought to have reward from the Government."

AN old colonist writes to a Ceylon paper, on the subject of stings from centipedes and scorpions, and says, "It may be worth publishing, that a little *chunam* (softened quicklime,) put on the sting within reasonable time (say ten minutes) is an unfailing remedy. Natives, especially native children, are frequently stung by these creatures, but, beyond rubbing on a little *chunam* on the part, they think nothing of it. For the sting of hornets and wasps, cutting on the part open, so as to cause a little bleeding, is a great relief to the sufferer."

THE death of Dr. Carmichael is an event, says the *Shanghai* paper, of almost unexampled sadness, suggestive more of profound sympathy and thoughts that lie too deep for words than of conventional expressions of regret. We need only say that his end was a very noble one—that he died a victim to his own spirit of self-sacrifice, labouring among the sick and afflicted of an alien race, entirely forgetful of his health and life. He lost both; but the gain of such a loss must be incomparable.

A REUTER'S telegram from Alexandria contradicts a report current at Malta that the depth of water in the Suez Canal at Port Said had fallen to 20 feet. It is officially stated that the depth throughout the Canal is 26 feet 3 inches, and that the least depth of water at the Mediterranean entrance is 27 feet 3 inches. Ships of large draught pass through the Canal daily.

IN consequence of the strong feeling displayed in certain quarters against allowing British officers to be employed by other powers, we (*Standard*) hear that the Foreign Office has decided that, in any case where an officer may be serving a power which enters into hostilities against one with which England is on friendly relations, the officer must either resign his foreign appointment or his commission in the British service.

THE *Daily News* says that "a great international thoroughfare such as the Suez Canal must become cannot be permanently left in its present imperfect state of development. But whatever may be done to enlarge and improve it, our arrangements for maintaining our hold on India ought not to be made too dependent on the route through Egypt. We should and must continue to make increasing use of it in time of peace, but we ought always to contemplate the possibility of defending India against a first class Power. In such a case we should of course take care that we had the full use of the route while that use was possible, and should deprive our enemy of it. But even then the old ocean route would have advantages which it would be folly to neglect. Our ironclads can go wherever there are well protected stations for coaling, but in a war we should be continually sending out troop ships and store ships laden with contraband war material of every kind. Our strongest ironclads would be dependent upon the service of coal ships which cannot either fight or run. It is very doubtful whether our Admiralty in case of such a war would not find an advantage in closing the Canal, and so compelling the enemy who might want to molest our way to India to come out of the Mediterranean, as he must have done twenty years ago, and meet us on the ocean, and also in sending its stores and troop ships round by the Cape."

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* with the Russian army of the Danube says the health of the troops is excellent. One division marched the whole way from Kisheneff after having been in cantonments near that horrible town all the winter. The men about the Pruth had to wade for miles together up to their waists in water, and there were occasions when officers had to strip with the men and give themselves to the task of extricating the waggons of the column from out swampy sloughs of despond. Notwithstanding these hardships and the long march, the average of sick men in the regiments of the division—each regiment numbering close on 3,000 soldiers—was not above 50 men. The three prevalent causes of inefficiency are fever—not infectious, but of an aguish type: sore eyes and footsoreness. Only the fever cases, and of these only the most severe, are left behind; the other cases come on with their respective regiments in the ambulance waggons, of which two, each conveying twelve men, are attached to each battalion. As regards the spirit ration of the Russian army, on the march from Kischeneff, each man received a dram four times in the week; when not-marching the allowance is two drams of raki monthly. The food ration is three pounds of bread daily, with half a pound of meat, beans, &c., for the making of the soup, of which the Russian soldiers partake twice a day eating ever so many of them out of the same big camp kettle.

THE sculling match between J. Higgins and T. Blackman for £400, which took place on the Thames, on June 11th, was unfortunately marred by a foul. Blackman went to the front from the first, though sculling 39 to Higgins's 45 a minute, but he injudiciously rowed in his opponent's water—close in front of him, and when Higgins, at the call of his coach, made a sudden spurt, he was unable to get out of the way, and a foul was the result. This occurred near the Hammersmith Bridge, which point was reached in 8 min. 45 secs.—the start having taken place from two skiffs moored just below the Star and Garter. The boats remained locked for some time and drifted to Chiswick Eyot, where Higgins's boat was the same one in which he rowed his match against Boyd for the Championship—was stove in and sank. Higgins was taken into his pilot boat, and was afterwards transferred to a dingy, in which he sculled over the remainder of the course in order to entitle him to the stakes. Blackman also completed the course and reached the goal some distance ahead, but as soon as Higgins had passed the post in his dingy, he was formally adjudged the winner on the foul by the umpire's verdict. No time, of course, was taken after the foul.

THE CHARM OF NOVELTY.—Whatever may be said of the Charm of Novelty, it is only after a preparation has stood the test of extensive use for a number of years that one can accord to it unlimited confidence. For 77 years Messrs. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL has been extensively used all over the world, and abundant testimony is forthcoming as to its thorough efficiency in increasing the growth of the hair and producing a beautiful glossy appearance. The genuine Macassar Oil has the bottle a glass stopper, and on the wrapper the signature A. Rowland & Sons, in red ink. Buy only Rowlands': sold all over the world by chemists, druggists, bazaar and storekeepers. Bombay wholesale and retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla and Fort, also at Poonah.

THE TUDOR ICE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Judging by Mr. Pearse's letter you insert this morning, matters do not mend at the ice house. Tudor's lease which you published the other day plainly pointed out that the lessee were to have ice on sale at the Government ice house at all times. But as they never have ice on sale at Government ice house, they appear to think they can act their own sweet will at their private ice vault delivery. How much longer will the ice-consuming public of Bombay remain in Tudor's clutches? F.

RETORT COURTEOUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will "Troglodite" who has had the personal spite and petty animosity to attack the late Local Funds Engineer of Broach, be good enough to answer the following question? Did not he ("Troglodites") assist in that gigantic swindle, the Back Bay Scheme, which ruined half Bombay? and when it came down with a crash, was he not himself buried beneath the ruins with a heavy load on his paunch, and hence became a Troglodite and has remained embedded and in obscurity ever since? How strange he will feel when he gets his head out of the *debris!* People who live in glass houses should not throw stones. NEMO.

July 6.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE BERARS, JULY 3.

WE can now rejoice with you in Bombay as regards a plenteous supply of rain we have been blessed with, and which is reported as having been general throughout the Berar provinces. The average quantity of rain gauged to date is between 11 and 12 inches. This, I believe, is much in excess of the average fall up to this time last year.

News has just reached us that the new submerged bridge, only the other day completed over the Paimsunga at Kunnergaum, which is about half way between Bassein and Hingolee, has been completely washed away. This bridge was built under the supervision of Mr. Pope, Executive Engineer, and its cost was about Rs. 42,000.

When remarking on the sanitation of the Ellichpore station in my letter of the 23rd ult., I omitted to draw attention to the filthy state of the Battery Lines, which have been converted into a *pucka gouli* village, from the number of cattle the gunners and others are allowed to keep. In these lines there are at present over eighty head of cattle, besides pony, and as the lines are almost in the very heart of the station, I leave you to imagine the consequences. The sooner this nuisance is obliterated, the better it will be for the health of the station. I remember the time when a "poor devil of a soldier," —European, I mean—was not allowed to keep a few pet pigeons. Besides this, there are several parts of the station, (especially in the vicinity of the Sudder Bazaar) that require draining. The ditches and holes about the station are quite full, and only need time to make them stagnant cesspools, exhaling pestilential gases, and promoting diseases and death among those who are compelled to reside near them.

THE DOUBTFUL STORY.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Captain L. Hubbuck, of the steamship Estepona, in company with Mr. Craigie (of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors) appeared before Mr. W. Webb, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Craigie, in applying to His Worship, said in reference to a Police report which had appeared in the newspapers, his client, Captain Hubbuck, is charged with a serious offence, and the matter at present was under the consideration of the Public Prosecutor; he therefore desired to know whether any such charge had been made before His Worship. Mr. Webb replied that a man appeared before him about two days ago, and made a rambling statement as to the conduct of his captain at sea, and he (the Magistrate) referred him to Mr. Superintendent Moffat, who enquired into the matter, and from the intimation he received from the Public Prosecutor, he finds that no case could be made out against the captain. After this the parties left the Court.

A SUSPICIOUS STORY.—On Thursday last, a Hindoo clerk, of the firm of Messrs. Allybhoy Tyebjee & Co., having their place of business near the Crawford Markets, was made over to the Police, charged with having made away with certain goods to the amount of Rs. 2,500, which were entrusted to him to be paid into the Bombay Bank. It appears the clerk fastened the notes round his waist in a *dhotur*, from thence he proceeded to the Custom House Bunder to transact some business, and while there he removed the notes from the cloth around his waist and secreted them in the corner of another cloth, which he placed under his arm. On leaving the Custom House gate he missed the notes from where he had last placed them, but he raised no alarm nor made his loss known to the Police; he proceeded straight to his own firm and reported the matter. This caused the firm great suspicions, consequently the man was handed over to the Police who are instituting further enquiries.

THE THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES BY A SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with committing theft of Rs. 15,000 in currency notes, the property of his employer Mr. Thunsookdass. Mr. Sorabjee Bazonjee appeared on behalf of the prisoner. The particulars of this case have already appeared in a previous issue. The prisoner extracted the said notes from two letters that were transmitted by post by the complainant's firm to their branch firm at Calcutta, and subsequently, when the notes were reported missing, they were handed over to the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court by a relative of the prisoner, with the statement that the notes were obtained from the prisoner. Mr. Sorabjee, the prisoner's counsel, before the case was proceeded with said that his client pleads guilty to the charge, and prayed that His Worship would deal with the case summarily. The Magistrate declined to accede to this request, and proceeded to take the evidence of the complainant, who was also cross-examined by Mr. Sorabjee as to the character the prisoner bore previous to this occurrence, after which the case was postponed for further hearing to Thursday, the 12th inst.

REPOSTING NEWSPAPERS.—There is an absurd Post Office rule with regard to the reposting of newspapers which in nine cases out of ten works mischief to the public, and occasions loss to the Government. If a newspaper be reposted at any other place than that at which it is published, and it carry only half an anna instead of one anna stamp, the Post Office demands a charge from the addressee at the rate (according to weight) of a partially unpaid *letter*, or about eleven annas, equivalent in English coin to something approaching one shilling and four pence! We appeal to any post master in British India to say if there is not nearly every day a paper or papers passing through his office so to be charged, through the ignorance or carelessness of the public in not prepaying the double amount. We are also prepared to assert, that in hardly a single instance is such a demand complied with by the receiver; Government is thus put to the expense of having conveyed such newspapers insufficiently stamped to their destinations, only to find an exorbitant demand indignantly rejected, while additional expense is incurred in having to reconvey them to the Dead Letter Office. It will thus be seen that the return journey of the rejected newspapers entails a dead loss on the Department, which is hardly compensated for by eventual confiscation.

SIR W. MERE WETHER.—We understand that Sir William Merewether is going on leave to England for two years, but that his departure is deferred for some weeks, and that even a longer time may pass before he leaves Sind. Under these circumstances, the festivities in his honour, which were to have taken place, have been indefinitely postponed.—*Beacon.*

THE POMPADOURS.—We gather from a private letter received from Aden that sickness prevails to a great extent both amongst the officers and men of H. M.'s 66th (The Pompadour) Regiment, which left this station last April. Dr. Penington, the Senior Medical Officer, and Captain Hallet Jones go home almost immediately on furlough on medical certificate. Lieut. J. B. T. Newbury, the Adjutant, has had a sharp attack of the sun; fifteen officers were on the sick list when the last mail left, and a large proportion of the men were in hospital, and those who were not are said to wear a pale and an unhealthy appearance. All ranks therefore are anxiously looking forward to the next annual relief, when the Regiment, having completed its tour of foreign service, will go home. Life in Kurrachee is described as paradise compared with existence in Aden.—*Id.*

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Friday, July 6, up to 6 a.m.	0 10	0 9	0 4
Previously registered	36 44	28 46	29 53
Total up to date ...	36 54	28 55	29 57
Fall up to 6th July 1876	15 19	14 67	17 76

TWO HAYSTACKS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

LAST night, two haystacks on the Mazagon Bunder were burned down. The fire was discovered soon after 10 o'clock, and a number of manual engines and three fire engines—one from the Fort, another from Mandavie, and another from Mazagon,—were very speedily on the spot, with a large staff of European police officers and native sepoys; but they could do little beyond looking on. The Vehar water distribution system does not apparently extend so far and the tide was out, so that no water was obtainable. Fortunately, however, the wind was not very high, and did not blow in the direction of the other stacks in the immediate neighbourhood, so that the fire was confined to the two piles in which it first appeared. Nothing could be done to save any portion of these, and they burnt away vigorously—so vigorously, that by midnight they were almost wholly destroyed, and the large crowds of people who had assembled in search of excitement, finding there was nothing further of interest to be expected, rapidly dispersed. The cause of the fire is not known. The stacks of hay belong to Koraje Narayan and Rama Thallee, hay merchants, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 5,000.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. NIZAM, Captain A. C. Barlow, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mails and the following additional passengers:

For Southampton—Mr J Ashworth, Sergeant Clark, Mr Collier, Captain B Evans, Mr J Ahern, Mr Thomas Brent, Surg Major Greig.

For Brindisi—Mr J M Turton, Mr T Marsh.

A SCENE IN THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.

SOME little sensation was created yesterday, in the Court of the 2nd Judge (Mr. Warden), by a passage at arms between a Marwaree and three Mahomedans, in which the former, by reason of the odds against him, came off only second best. The reason of this sudden encounter appears to have been that the Mahomedans owed the Marwaree a certain sum of money, for which he sued them; and, when the money-lender was descending the stair-case which leads to the Court, his three debtors, according to his account, set upon him and endeavoured *to pay him off* in their own way. Poor Shylock, finding himself unable to exercise his arms, thought the next best thing would be to exercise his lungs, and so sang out "murder" to the top of his voice. There was a general rush of about two or three hundred people towards the scene on the stairs; the Marwarees endeavouring to rescue their unfortunate countryman, while a few Mahomedans made a desperate show of enlisting on the other side. Of course, the noise (such noise as a crowd of ignorant natives only can make) was so deafening that work was for some minutes suspended, until the belligerents were duly collared by the police. The engagement might have assumed a more serious aspect, as there were about three hundred natives and only two policemen! On being brought before the Judge, the Marwaree stated that he was first assaulted by the Mahomedans; while the latter stated that the Marwaree commenced a terrific onslaught on a Mahomedan youth (one of the three) and that the other two merely went to the rescue. As the crowd that had poured out of the Court began to pour in again, reinforced by a large number from the adjacent Court, His Honour ordered the room to be cleared, and called up the *quartette* who had created the disturbance. His Honour did not believe the statement of the Mahomedans; but as he had not to deal with the dispute between the parties, but only with the disturbance in Court, he fined each of the four Rs. 2; a somewhat lenient punishment we think.

THE FALLING OF A GODOWN IN GAOL ROAD.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey delivered judgment in the case of Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia and others *ex.* L. A. Wallace and others. The suit arose from the circumstances connected with the falling of a godown in Gaol Road in July 1876. The plaintiffs were the trustees of the premises and the defendants, Messrs. Wallace and Co., were the tenants at the time of the accident, and the present action was brought to recover the cost of rebuilding the godown, the loss of rent during the rebuilding &c., on the ground that the occurrence was due to negligent and improper use of the godown by the defendants, whose *mucoadum* had stowed linseed in it "higgledy-piggledy"—as one of the witnesses described it—and so as to bring great lateral pressure to bear upon the walls. The seed was thrown in loose and in bags indiscriminately and allowed to press directly on the walls. It had been piled as high as the spring of the roof, and would have been piled higher, only that at this juncture the pressure became so great that the eastern wall gave way, and fell outward in large masses. The defence was that the defendants were not liable, and that the accident was due not to any negligence or improper use on their part or on the part of their servants, but to faulty construction. It was also urged that the plaintiffs were informed at the time when the godown was rented by the defendants, that they intended to store linseed inside it, and that the linseed had been stowed according to ordinary custom. His Lordship held that all that could be required of the walls of a godown was that they should be sufficiently strong to support the roof and to protect goods stored inside from the weather, and that it was not necessary that they should be strong enough to stand against lateral pressure from the inside; that the wall which gave way in the present instance was substantially and well built and that the linseed had not been proved to have been stowed according to the invariable and ordinary custom of stowing linseed in Bombay. One of the engineers examined in the case calculated from an examination of the premises soon after the accident that the amount of lateral pressure brought to bear on the walls of the building was about 3½ times more than they could be expected to bear. A verdict was entered for the defendants, damages Rs. 9,990-13-9.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Legislative Council assembled at Simla on the 28th June, with a full attendance of members. The Chutia Nagpur Inalienation Bill, Amendment Bill, was taken into consideration and subsequently passed, on the motion of Sir A. Arbuthnot. The British Burmah Embankments Bill was also passed after some brief explanation by Sir A. Clarke of certain alterations effected in the Bill while in the hands of the Hon. Mr. Egerton. In moving that the Select Committee's report on the Bill to relieve from encumbrances the estates of Thakurs in Broach and Kaira be considered, the Hon. Mr. Hope repeated a former explanation given by him in Council to the effect that the object of the Bill was, in the place, to extend to the Thakurs of Kaira provisions similar to those which existed in other districts and had lately been applied to the Zamindars of Sind; secondly to get rid of an Act on the Statute Book (Act XXXI. of 1839), which was a dead letter to whom it applied to the provisions of the present Bill. The measure had been very recently submitted for the reconsideration of the Bombay Government, who had made a number of verbal suggestions which had been attended to by the Select Committee. The motion was then put and carried, and the Bill subsequently passed.

The Hon. Mr. Stokes then moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Courts of Judicature, and to the powers and jurisdiction of the same. He said the object of the measure was one whose primary object was to condense and clarify the written laws of British India, he proposed to make a brief statement as to the work in this direction which still remained to be done.

Some respectable authorities, the Hon'ble Member proceeded to say, were still unconvinced of the advantages of codification, by which he meant the reduction to a statutory form of law previously unwritten save in the reported decisions of the Judges and text writers. But, so far as he was aware, no one except the proprietors of unsold editions of law books objected to consolidation. For in the first place it diminished the size and consequent costliness of the Statute Book, and thus rendered it more accessible to the mass of the population, who were supposed to know the law and were bound under heavy penalties to obey its provisions. In the second place judges, lawyers, and the public were greatly helped by having all the enactments relating to a particular subject matter within the four corners of a single act. Qualifications and exceptions thus ran less risk of being overlooked, and the law became capable of being easily comprehended and accurately remembered. But the improvement in the form of the statutes of the law which almost always resulted from bringing its *disjecta membra* together was still more satisfactory. Diffuseness, repetitions, ambiguities, inconsistencies, and obscurities were noticed and removed by the process. Uniformity in arrangement were secured; incidental matters common to most laws, and provided for in India by the General Clauses Act, the Limitation Act, and the Oaths Act, were omitted; and in style and structure the consolidated law was made to correspond with the current style of the Legislature. The measure of consolidation now before the Council were six in number. First there was the Bill dealing with arms, ammunition, and military stores, which had been pending for the last six and a half years, but which would soon be succeeded with under the guidance and auspices of Sir Edward Bayley. This Bill would consolidate three acts and a part of a fourth. There was also the Sea Customs Bill which consolidated six acts, and which Mr. Hope intended to introduce at Calcutta. Then there was the Bill, or rather the Railway Bill, which would consolidate four acts, and of which Sir Andrew Clarke hoped to publish a revised edition in the course of the summer; the Shipping Bill (consolidating no less than ten acts), which was introduced nearly two years ago, and which had been standing over, and must, for obvious reasons, continue to stand over until Parliament had consolidated and amended the Imperial Statutes relating to merchant shipping; the Stamps and Court Fees Amendment Bill, which would soon be ready for introduction to the Council, and which would consolidate three whole acts and parts of eight other acts and regulations; the Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill, which would consolidate five acts, and would be introduced with as soon as the Home Department to which its subject matter pertained had settled some disputed questions of jurisdiction. Besides these six bills actually before the Council, the Bill which he now asked leave to introduce would consolidate in one Act seven acts; while the laws relating to copyright, patterns, and designs, which were now scattered through three acts, would also be consolidated. But the most important of all those projects of consolidation was the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Criminal Procedure which had been undertaken at the suggestion of the Secretary of State. Three Codes of Criminal Procedure were now in force in British India; the Codo of 1872, amended by Act XI. of 1874, in force throughout the mofussil; the High Courts Act (X. of 1875) in force in the Presidency towns, Allahabad, and Lahore; and the Presidency Magistrates Act (IV. of 1877) also in force in the Presidency towns. The proposed Bill would repeal the Code of 1872; combine with it the substance of the High Courts Act and of the Presidency Magistrates Act; embody ten other laws dealing respectively with enquiries into the behaviour of public servants, sentence of penal servitude, forfeitures and State prisoners, and thus at last give to India a complete Code of Criminal Procedure.

The result of passing those measures would be to substitute nine acts for sixty-two acts and regulations. If the local Legislatures of Bengal and Bombay would consolidate their numerous laws relating to Land Revenue and to Abkari, and if Parliament would only proceed with the great measure of consolidation framed originally by the late Mr. Merivale, recast by Sir Fitz James Stephen, and revised by Sir Arthur Hobhouse and himself (Mr. Stokes), which would replace by a compact and clearly arranged Statute of 172 sections, the 43 Statutes in which the law relating to the Government of India, the High Courts, the Civil Service, and Ecclesiastical Establishments is now contained, the existing written law of India would be simplified as much as could be reasonably desired.

In conclusion, he would read to the Council a few wise words of Lord Macaulay—the first, so far as he knew, of English lawyers to appreciate the advantages of consolidation. That great man said:—"The wisdom of a law maker consisteth not only in a platform of justice, but in the application thereof, taking into consideration by what means laws may be made certain, and what are the impediments and remedies of the doubtfulness and uncertainty of law; by what means laws may be made apt and easy to be executed; how they are to be pruned and reformed from time to time; and what is the best means to keep them from being too vast in volume or too full of multiplicity and crossness."

The motion was put and agreed to. The Hon. Mr. Stokes then presented the Select Committee's final report on the Bill for the limitation of Suits, and the Council was adjourned for a fortnight.

DISINFECTANTS.

THE following is a copy of the official reply by the Health Officer of Bombay to Dr. Gray's letter on Disinfectants which appeared in our columns a fortnight ago:—

No. 7454 of 1877.

Bombay, 3rd July 1877.

From Surgeon T. S. WEIR, the Executive Health Officer Bombay Municipality, to the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, Bombay.

SIR,—In reference to your letter No. 4234 of 1877, I have to offer the following remarks.

The term disinfectant is applied to the removal of all disagreeable gases and odours, to the removal or prevention of putrefaction and to the use of agents which are supposed to be able to prevent the spread of infectious diseases by destroying their specific poisons. There are two ways in which a disinfectant acts on a mass of putrescent matter—either by stopping putrefaction through its antiseptic properties, or by absorbing the products of putrefaction, or it may act in both ways. Carbolic acid affords an example of a substance which arrests putrefaction, but is powerless to absorb or to decompose the offensive products of putrefaction.

It is supposed that certain epidemic diseases, as for instance cholera, are propagated by means of special agencies which may be called germs, or contagia. It is in the hopes of destroying these poisons that chemical agents in the shape of disinfectants are used. Nearly all the more important epidemic diseases are believed to be produced by the introduction of a materies morbi, or germ from the bodies of the sick into those of the healthy. There is a very strong opinion that the materies morbi or poison of cholera is conveyed in the discharges and the destruction of the discharges and through them the active principle of the disease is considered of the greatest importance. If the disinfectants of cholera contained or carried the specific poison of the disease then their destruction or complete disinfection would be the readiest and the most effective way of attacking and preventing the spread of cholera. Although theoretically it seems an easy thing to disinfect the discharges from all cholera patients, practically on a large scale it is impossible to do so. Dr. Parkes on this subject says, "There can be little doubt that the discharges are here often the active media of conveyance of the disease, and their complete disinfection is a matter of the highest importance. It is, however, so difficult to do this with the immense discharges of cholera, especially when there are many patients, that the evidence of the use of the plan in the last European epidemic is very disappointing." If the difficulty of destroying the germs of cholera even when they are in the discharges from the sick is so great what must be the difficulty of destroying these same germs when they are floating invisible in the air. The destruction of the germs or particles of disease in the vast atmosphere around us by chemical agents is a feat of absurdity which could scarcely be seriously considered.

But it is by no means clearly established that epidemic diseases are spread by germs or contagia, and the rise and fall of cholera in epidemic cycles is inexplicable on the theory of infecting matter is contained in the discharges from the human intestines and that it is propagated through drinking water. If there is so much uncertainty as to the nature and origin of epidemic diseases, what reasonable hope can be entertained of destroying their poisons, of reaching their source by chemical applications. It is surely a hopeless and a foolish undertaking.

Simon, speaking of disinfection against cholera in the ninth report of the medical officer of the Privy Council, says: "In Leipzig Professor Victor Carne, as a volunteer for his town, had been all that Mr. Davies was in Bristol; the town was divided into 100 disinfection districts, each with an officer who visited daily for disinfectants with which to supply the inhabitants of his district; over those district officers were four young chemists constantly inspecting under Dr. Carne's instructions to see that all disinfection was satisfactory; and Professor Carns himself, besides superintending all this work personally every day, visited all houses which had cholera in them; disinfection had never before been tried in Leipzig, yet never had Leipzig suffered so severely from cholera. In Stettin all choleraic discharges were treated with lime and chloride of lime; but in spite of this cholera epidemised all the town, never had the disease been so severe. In Erfnet carbolic acid was used so lavishly that the very drinking water reeked and tasted of it; testifying, by the bye, to a poisonous proximity of wells to cesspools; but cholera was three times more fatal there than it had ever been."

The chief nitrogenous excretion from the population is the urine which in its putrid state is highly offensive. In a tropical climate urine and fluids rich in organic matters ferment rapidly and resolve themselves into offensive compounds. The smells in our streets are caused by offensive ammonias and putrid vapours arising from the miles and miles of stagnant or slowly flowing sewage in the drains and gullies throughout the city. When drains, gullies and cesspools are being swept down and cleaned, a most offensive stench comes from them, and sewage cannot remain stagnant in or slowly flow along the open house drains between houses and the open and the closed drains in the streets without putrefaction and the evolution of offensive odours and vapours. It is chiefly to disguise or conceal these stenches and offensive odours from the drains and gullies that disinfectants are used in this city.

Disinfectants are not applied to heaps of garbage or solid refuse, for in their rapid removal is the only treat

…OMPANY.
…, BOMBAY.

…and handsome household furniture, …celain wares, a large collection of …ery, &c. at No. 10, Meadow Street, Fort, …cupation of Messrs. Rose and Co.

…, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, sale commence… p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Pub… auction at No. 10 Meadow Street, the valuable and hand… …me household furniture of a gentleman, the same comprises… rich star cut glass-ware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated ice pitcher, cruet, pickle and liquor frames, biscuit box, spoons and forks, tea and coffee service, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery and handsomely carved and French polished bookwood furniture, such as a substantial blackwood dining table for 8 persons, Madras pattern round table and chairs, pier, writing, dressing and washing tables, conversation and sofa couches, sideboard, screens, cook and hastanda drawing room, easy low and rocking chairs, teapoys, chiffoniers, iron four posts bedstead, camp cot, wardrobe, flower vases, pictures, table ornaments, figures, musical box, a large collection of valuable books, bath, dispensa and cookroom furniture and utensils, pony with saddle and bridle, &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the furniture is on view.

SALE OF PROVISIONS.

On MONDAY, the 9th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public auction at their rooms, a large quantity of oilmanstores and provisions, consisting of veal and peas pork sausages, mutton, red currant jam, pasanip, patent groat, Fruit in Negus, lemon peel, assorted sauce Haricot mutton, Boulogne sausages, beef and vegetable, Oxford Brown rump steak, stewed lamb and peas, roast hare, pork sausages, macedoine, haricot verts, pearl and Scotch barley, venison cutlets, veal and peas veal and cutlets, Irish stew, roast grouse, Scotch haggis, minced collops, hashed mutton, beef a la mode, tinned beef, Strasburg meat, potted game, Essence de Logulnes celery, salt, Keen's mixed spice, Hunsly and Palmer's assorted biscuits, &c., &c.

These stores will be put up in small lots for the convenience of European purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Chandeliers, Argand Lustres, &c., at No. 56, Nopean Sea Road, Khumballa.

On TUESDAY, the 10th July sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 56, Nopean Sea Road, the valuable and handsome household furniture of a gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will appear in Monday's paper and the furniture is now on view.

SALE OF POREBUNDER SLABS.

Under instruction from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m., at Lower Colaba near the Old Telegraphic Office—

About 500 Porebunder slabs of various sizes, belonging to the estate of the late Mowanjee Framjee Pandey, Esq.

These will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of buyers.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated glass and Porcelainwares, &c., at Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, next, the 14th July, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the first floor of their rooms, Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort, valuable household furniture, of which full particulars will shortly appear.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirting.
6 cases White shirting.
5 cases T. red prints.
100 boxes bar soap.
25 oblong marble slabs, 4 feet by 2 feet.
10 round marble slabs, 3 feet in diameter.
6 round marble slabs, 20 inches.
1 case elastic web.

On account of the concerned.

KK—12—1 case 350 lbs. cochineal damaged by sea water.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th July 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties situate at Bhundarwada Street, without the Fort, walls of Bombay.

On SATURDAY, next, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGIER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at the instruction of Mortgagee Bhikhaiboo widow of Byramjee Framjee Wadia and on account and at the risk of Thacker Vulloo Dhunjee the Mortgagor the following landed properties in one lot.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate, on the west side of Bhundarwada Street, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 30 feet and 6 inches on the west side and 31 feet and 9 inches on the east side, in breadth and 55 feet on the south side and 54 feet on the north side, in length be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 1862, and by the Municipal Taxes under No. 90, and bounded on the east by the said Bhundarwada Street, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the house of Goolam Hoosein bin Shaik Abdool Nubbie and others, and on or towards the south by a house belonging to Gowrojee Possajee Karlaker.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, erected and built thereon, situate on the east side of Bhundarwada Street, afore said, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 188 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1841, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 28 and bounded on the east by a public halalkhore passage, on the west by the said Bhundarwada Street, on the north by the house of Gungajee Dowjee Bhundaree, and on the south by a public passage and house of Ragoba Vuumallee.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE RESIDENCES AT BANDORA.

Messrs. JEHANGIER HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instructions to put up for Sale in one lot by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 19th day of July 1877, at 3 o'clock at their Auction rooms, Apollo Street, Bombay, the following highly desirable properties, viz :—"Bandora House" and "Bandora Cottage." The former is a large first-class upper-storied Bungalow on the Bandora High road, lately occupied by the Parsee Boarding School, and the latter is a small upper storied Bungalow in the same compound.

The compound contains about 2,672 square yards. There is a well, and the usual outpuildings, and a pucka chunam wall surrounds the com ound.

The property is in perfect repair, and can be viewed at any time.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Mr. FRANK CHALK, Solicitor, Church Gate Street, and of the Auctioneers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few ornamental punkha proof table lamps of flower vase, patterns and glass pillars, parian figures of best quality under domes, glass fish basins and globes, spare domes of different sizes best electroplated ware, such as tea sets, cruet and pickle framer, tea pots, lots of photographs, cromos, oil paintings and photographic splendid pictures in gilt frames.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th July 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT COALBHATWADY, 1ST LANE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Company will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Bhickoo Vinayack Sungsery, and by order of the Mortgagee Ramchunder Vithull Amonker—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of the Coalbhatwady, 1st Lane, which is known by the name of Moroba Popuji's wady or cart, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, and measuring about 41½ feet in length and 16½ feet in breadth, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 20 and by the Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 57, and bounded on the east by the property of Gungatarao, widow on the west by the property of Sucaram Dandeyker on the north by the boundary wall of the cart, and on the south by the public passage leading to Kalbadevee Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, AT MALABAR HILL.

On SATURDAY, next the 14th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Babajee Rugoonathjee clerk at Messrs Hearn, Cleveland and Little, by order of Balcrishna Bapoojee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with a messuage or dwelling house built thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, near Government house vacant ground, fronting on the north side of public road in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 71 and assessed under No. 25, and measuring about 140 square yards, and bounded on the east by the property of Babajee Rugoonaljee, on the west by the property of Bulloram Bawa, on the north by the Government grounds, and on the south by the property of Ranoo Patell.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th July 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable English and Delhi made Jewellery, &c.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a lot of valuable jewellery, &c., belonging to Mrs. Gamble, the same comprises valuable brooches, bracelets, and earings set with diamonds and pearls, a valuable pearl necklace set with rubies and emeralds, lockets, necklaces, with corals, valuable pearls, diamonds, and emerald hoop rings, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the jewellery is now on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, Turkey red twills, &c.

At 1 p.m.

A handsome English-built mare Brougham, with young chesnut Arab horses and harness.

(The Property of Major Hayward, who is leaving Bombay.)

One four-seated open carriage in good order, with black Australian horse and harness complete.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th July, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Colonel Bannaman, the same comprises, rich star-cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plateware, such as a set of dish covers containing 3, hotwater curry dishes, cruet and egg stands, teaset, waiter, bread basket, a set of best electroplated, spoons and forks for 12 persons in Mahogany case, a set of plated dessert knives and forks for 6 persons in case, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery by "Joseph Rogers and Sons," handsome seasoned blackwood French polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, side board, whatnots, Mallet pattern arms and without arms chairs, screens, circular, pier, and sofa tables, easy and drawing room chairs half backed sofas, rich Brussel's carpet, ornament stands, English iron and blackwood large cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and Cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensil's, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th July 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co. AUCTION SALE OF IRON WORKS, ESPECIALLY MADE FOR BARODA PLEASURE GARDEN.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 7th July 1877, at 2 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Napier Foundery, Canasteepoors, by order of Edulje Shapoorjee, Esq., Proprietor Napier Foundery, and on account and risk of Mr. C. A. Schumpf, the following :—

5 cast iron columns.
40 seats of columns.
8 wrought iron girders each 25, 24, 18, and 17 feet long.
Pieces of wrought iron 4 inches ½ inch thick.
Angle iron 2½ by 2½ by ¼" and 4 by 4 ½"
Cast iron rails with wrought iron top and bottom bars.
2 cast iron posts, and sundry other iron articles.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th July 1877.

For sale at this Office.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office.

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. THIS Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy. 25 pp.

PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

GENTS' NEW SCARFS AND TIES.

ASQUITH & CO.'S latest Introductions—

"LA CROSSE," "ISIS," "MARLBORO'," "UNDERGRADUATE."
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CASH PRICE LIST.

SMALL MADE KNOTS.

	Rs. a.
"Marlboro'" Washing, Spot Blue and White Twilled Silk.	1 12
New Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors, Rich Corded Silk.....	2 8

MODERATE KNOTS.

Th "Isis," Washing, Twilled Silk, Blue and Black, White Spots	2 0
New Designs Fancy Satin, Neat Striped, or Plain Colored Corded Silk	3 0

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

"La Crosse," Rich Satin, Plain Colors, or Fancy Figured	3 0

A GREAT SUCCESS.

The "Four in Hand," the Richest, Plain Colored, or Fancy Satin	3 8
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WINSORS.

To tie Knot, Bow or for Ring, Washing, Blue and Black, White Spot.....	1 12
Fancy Checks	2 8
Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes.....	3 8
Extra Long Scarfs, best quality	4 8

LUNDS JEWELLERY.

Front Studs	Gold on Ivory	set	4 8
Collar.....	Will last	each	1 8
Links	For	pair	10 8
Solitaires	Years.....	pair	5 0

UMBRELLAS.

Fox's Paragon Frames, Best Italian Silk with Natural Sticks 11-8, 12-8, 16 0	Rs. a. 1 12 to 2 8

SCARFS TO WEAR WITH PIN.

	Rs. a.
The "Gresham," Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors	2 12
The "R. Y. C.," White Satin, Fancy Spots	
The "Excelsior," Washing, Twilled Silk, White Spots.....	3 8
Rich Corded Silk, Plain, or Fancy Stripes.....	
Rich Figured Satin	4 0

MADE UP BOWS.

"St. James's," Moderate Size, Plain Colors, or Fancy Stripes	2 0
The "Mayfair," Moderate Size, Square Ends, Silk as above	2 4

FOLDED SILK TIES.

Black Corded Silk.....	8c. 14, Rs. 1, 1-4 and 1 8
The New Dinner Tie, "The Reform," Wide Black.....	2 0

DRESS TIES.

Plain White Folded, all widths	6 8

BRACES.

Guyot's Celebrated	2 8
" Silk for Dress	4 8
Cantab, very strong	2 8
United Service, Strong Leather.....	3 8

WALKING STICKS.

Natural Orange and selected Rattans, a splendid assortment	Rs. a. 1 12 to 2 8

GLOVES, GENTS'. { White Kid ..... 3 0 ; Military Doe, very thin..... 4 12

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DANISH BEER IN BOTTLE,

A very superior Article.
Light and suitable for the Climate.
A special favorite in the China Markets.

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AUSTRALIAN WINE from ST. HUBERT'S VINEYARD :—

CHASSELAS (White)	Rs. 12	0 per doz. qts.
Do. (1863 Vintage).....	" 17	0 "
HERMITAGE (Red)	" 12	0 "
TOKAY (1865 Vintage).....	" 17	0 "

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FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—		
Chateau de Frands.....	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	" 18	"
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FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SON, MAYENCE, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Deidesheimer.....	" 17	"
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Steinwein (in glass jugs)	" 22	"
Hochheimer	" 24	"
Ruedesheimer	" 26	"
Marcobrunner	" 30	"
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36	"

CHAMPAGNE.

Theoph. Roderer & Co.'s celebrated Carte Blanche	Rs. 44	per doz. Qts.
Real Eugene Cliquot	" 40	"
do.	" 22-8	" Pts.

BEER.

Ind Coope and Co.'s Pale Ale.....	Rs. 3-4	per doz. Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S India Ale	" 5	" Qts.
Do. do.	" 3	" Pts.
INDIA PALE ST. PAULI BREWERY, Bremen	" 5-8	" Qts.
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BRANDY.

FROME and ROGER'S 3 Stars Cognac, excellent quality ..... Rs. 30 per doz. Qts.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissary of Ordnance, Grand Arsenal up to 4 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, for a QUANTITY of OLD and OBSOLETE SHOT and SHELL, which can be seen in the Grand Arsenal. Each Tender to be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 500. Each Tender to show rate in Tons.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Tender.

F. SWANSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Commissary of Ordnance, in charge Grand Arsenal.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 4th July 1877.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A chesnut Persian horse, 7 years, 15-1 high, a perfectly broken charger and lady's horse, Rs 800.

A chesnut Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, a good saddle horse and broken to single and double harness, Rs. 500.

A grey Arab gallowray, aged, has been ridden regularly by a lady and goes in harness, Rs. 300.

A very handsome flea-bitten grey Arab, 7 years, 14-1½ high, a splendid mover and broken to harness, Rs. 400.

A bay Arab horse, 5 years, 14-2 high, an excellent dogcart or buggy horse, Rs. 400.

A nutmeg grey Arab horse, 8 years, 14-1 high, very powerful, rides well and goes in all harness, Rs. 350.

A thorough-bred Watermare, 6 years, 15 hands, perfect in saddle, with no vice, Rs. 500.

A very handsome Pegu, 5 years, good tempered, and very showy, has been constantly ridden by a lady, Rs. 300.

A strong and powerfully built iron grey Arab colt, 4 years, 14-2 high, broken to saddle, would make a first charger, Rs. 550.

A high caste bay Arab, 7 years, 14-1 high, a good hack for a light weight, Rs. 300.

A chesnut horse, about 7 years old, 14-1 high, is a first rate riding horse and carries a lady, Rs. 250.

A pair of handsome and powerful dappled grey Pegu ponies, 6 years, 13 hands, both go well in either single or double harness Rs. 900.

A strong well-conditioned bay Australian brougham horse, 8 years, 15 hands, with set of nearly new English harness, Rs. 600.

A grey chargesh, young and good tempered, trots and canters well, Rs. 300.

A grey Deccan pony, rides well, Rs. 50.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 12th June 1877.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED,
9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

COMPLETE POLICIES.

ANNUAL PREMIUM, ceasing after a limited number of payments, to assure Rs. 1.000 at Death, whenever it may happen.

Age next Birthday.	5 Annual Payments. Promissory Notes for Rs. 2-0.	10 Annual Payments. Promissory Note for Rs 100.	12 Annual Payments. Promissory Note for Rs. 83-5-4	15 Annual Payments. Promissory Note for Rs. 66-10-8.
20	90 14 5	53 1 8	46 12 10	41 6 5
25	95 6 5	55 12 10	49 8 0	44 1 8
30	100 12 10	59 6 5	53 1 8	46 12 10
35	106 3 3	63 0 0	56 11 3	49 8 0
40	114 4 15	68 6 5	61 3 3	54 0 0
45	122 6 5	73 12 10	66 9 8	59 6 3
50	132 4 10	81 0 0	72 14 5	65 11 5

EXAMPLE.

A person aged 25 next birthday may, by paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 55-12-10 for 10 years, or of Rs. 44-1-8 for 15 years, secure Rs. 1,000 to his Heirs at his decease. After which periods the Assured is exempted from further payments. The sums assured are paid, should death occur even immediately after payment of the first Premium, and in that event further payments of premium would of course cease.

WANTED.

WANTED, a COOK for the Officers' Mess, 3rd K. O. Hussars, to serve under a Mesaman. None without good characters and references need apply. Liberal terms. Address MESS PRESIDENT, 3rd K. O. Hussars, Mhow, Central India.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ROWLAND & Co. have REMOVED their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 25, MEADOW STREET, opposite the Oriental Bank.

FOR SALE—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to Harton and Co., of Calcutta.

A CAPTAIN in an Infantry Regiment going Home next February or March, wishes to EXCHANGE into the Bombay or Bengal Staff Corps. For particulars address "EXCHANGE," care of the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

I BEG to notify that HARMOOD BANNER, Esq., of Liverpool, has been appointed RECEIVER of the ESTATE of Messrs. H. CLASON & Co., of Liverpool, Bombay, and Stuttgart, and that the said Harmood Banner has appointed me his Agent in India.—Bombay, the 5th July 1877.

G. SIGG.

HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are prepared to issue Policies on DWELLINGS, SHOPS, WARE HOUSES, MILLS, PRESSES and all other insurable Property here and in the MOFUSSIL at most favourable terms.

KNOOP & Co., Agents.

MACHINERY.—Now on view at the MACHINERY DEPOT of Mr. P. D FRAMJEE, Mount Road, Mazagon, several Engines, by the well-known Makers Messrs. ROBEY and Co., of Lincoln, just arrived from England, consisting of—

PORTABLE ENGINES,
PATENT "ROBEY" SEMI-FIXED ENGINES,
VERTICAL ENGINES
THRASHING MACHINES, &c.

An Experienced Engineer from Messrs. ROBEY and Co. is now prepared to furnish all information as to the working of these, and to show them under steam to intending purchasers. The Municipality and Millowners are specially invited to an inspection of this machinery Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. P. D. FRAMJEE, or from the Undersigned.

WALLACE & Co.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co., METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS, AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools. Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Scorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned are prepared to receive WRITTEN OFFERS, up to SATURDAY, the 4th day of August 1877, for the PURCHASE either in whole or in part of the MACHINERY PLANTS, TOOLS, &c., of the above Company, containing Engines, Presses, Boilers, one Portable Iron Upper-Storied Bungalow, &c., &c. particulars of which can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 36, Shamaljee Hassajee Street.

BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE,
SHAPURJEE BYRAMJEE KATRAK,
3rd July, 1877. Liquidators.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE DURING THE WAR.

THE PUBLIC desiring to insure the RELIABLE and ACCURATE TRANSMISSION of their TELEGRAMS to Europe by the Eastern Telegraph Company's Duplicate Submarine Cable during the CONTINUANCE of THE WAR, should order the same officially by inserting the words VIA SUEZ, or VIA RED SEA which are not charged for

B. SMITH,
Bombay, May 25, 1877. Officiating Manager.

EXTENSION OF FREE DAYS AT ARTHUR BUNDER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the number of FREE DAYS allowed to Importers of Goods for the storage of Goods at Arthur Bunder has been extended as follows :—

When stored on Wharf front ..... 7 days.
When stored on Bunder, 10 feet behind Wharf front..... 15 days
When stored in Warehouse ..... 15 days.

Further information regarding the Company's regulations, and landing and wharfage charges, may be obtained either from the Superintendent at the Bunder or from the Undersigned.

By Order of the Board,
J. HECTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The New Colaba Co., Ld., Bruce Lane, 2nd July 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

IT is hereby notified, that, the Khamgaon STATE RAILWAY will be CLOSED on, and after, MONDAY, the 16th instant, until further notice.

Trains will therefore not run between Khamgaon and the Jalamb Station of the G. I. P. Railway, after SUNDAY, the 15th instant ; and on and after MONDAY, the 16th instant, all notices as to local and through booking, and all arrangements for the conveyance of Passengers and other Traffic will, as far as they relate to the line between Jalamb and Khamgaon, be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 5th Jul 1877. General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of any or all of the undermentioned MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER :—

Squared Logs	1,760 Tons.
Scantlings.....	1,000 do.
Boards	850 do.
Brake Blocks	5,150 No.

Specification and Forms of Tender, with particulars of delivery for each description, may be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned, where also will be exhibited Samples of the Brake Blocks.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of July next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash or Government paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 21st June 1877. Storekeeper.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

To be Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1866, whereby each Shareholder's Liability is limited to the amount for which he has subscribed.

CAPITAL RS. 9,00,000, IN 1,800 SHARES OF RS. 500 EACH.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Payment Rs. 50 per share on application and Rs 50 per share on allotment, the remainder by Calls of Rs. 50 per share at intervals of not less than two months. If no allotment takes place, the deposit-money to be returned in full. Interest will be allowed on all shares paid up in advance.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES GREAVES, Esq., Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.—(*Chairman.*)
R. E. BICKERDIKE, Esq., Messrs. Knoop & Co.
EMIL SPINNER, Esq., Messrs. E. Spinner & Co.
JOHN W. SCOTT, Esq.
FRANK CHALK, Esq., Solicitor.

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

SOLICITOR:
FRANK CHALK, Esq., 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS:
Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON & Co., 7, Hummum Street, Bombay.

In the event of no allotment being made, the deposit-money will be returned to each applicant in full

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares may be obtained from the Bankers, the Solicitor, or the Managers of the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Office of the Managers.

Bombay, 1 th May, 1877.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES—2, 3 AND 4 BUTTONED.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH GOODS. VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
INDIA, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 220-page Catalogue, sent (with patterns) post free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany orders and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, AND
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman*, Newspaper, Calcutta.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

FRENCH HOUSE.

6, HUMMUM STREET,

BOMBAY.

READY MADE DRESSES.

READY MADE COSTUMES.

READY MADE TRAVELLING COATS.

READY MADE PETTICOATS

AND OTHER OVERLAND REQUISITES FOR LADIES GOING HOME.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their fine Stock of GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, of which they would particularly recommend :—

AN OPEN FACE HUNTING OR SEMI-HUNTING PATENT LEVER WATCH ...Rs. 150

This Watch possesses the same movement as our well-known Rs. 50 Watches in silver cases, or which a *gold medal* was awarded at the Broach Exhibition.

Two years' guarantee accompanies it.

A HUNTING WATCH .....Rs. 200

The cases of these Watches are very massive, and particular attention has been given to its finish both to its exterior case and movement.

A KEYLESS SEMI-HUNTING OR HUNTING WATCH.....Rs. 225

This Watch possesses exactly the same advantages as the previous one, with the addition of the keyless mechanism.

And have always in stock a splendid collection of

Ladies' Gold Watch, with keys and keyless.....	from Rs.	90 to	180
" " enamelled and richly jewelled Watches, keyless	"	250 to	600
Gold Calendar Watches.....		200	
" second independent Watches.....		250	
" repeaters of every description	from	350 to	800
" Chronograph or Racing Watches, repeating and eternal calendar	"	1,200 to	2,000

From amongst their large and varied stock of Silver Watches, they would specially recommend—

A good silver crystal face Watch	Rs. 25
" " Hunting "	26

AND THEIR WELL KNOWN Rs. 50 WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACE, HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

Special mention can also be made of their BRASS RAILWAY WATCH, black or white dial Rs. 40

This Watch will be found very useful and suitable for all those engaged in a district life, as it is very strongly made and will stand a good deal of hard treatment. Numerous recommendations have been given testifying to its excellency in this respect.

JEWELLERY.

A fine stock of English made Jewellery, in 9, 15, and 18 carat, always on hand.
A large assortment of CLOCKS comprising,
PALLANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES, square and round.
PENDULUM " S. M. gilt frames.
" " " marble cases.
OFFICE CLOCKS of varied description.
LAMP CLOCKS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¼ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended				Rs. 350
Do.	Gold Semi-Hunting	Do.	Do.	" 350
Do.	" Crystal-Faced	Do.	Do.	" 330
Do.	" Hunting. Do.	2n